The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED 1786.---VOL. 89.---NO. 157. WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 28, 1876. THREE CENTS A COPY---$8 PER ANNUM.

DAILY GAZETTE.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

—They think Don Carlos is in Cuba now.

—They got down to work in earnest at St. Louis yesterday.

—Pennsylvania has two hundred and thirty-five beer breweries.

—The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher has engaged to lecture eighty nights next season, for which he is to receive forty thousand dollars.

—Two guns belonging to the Spanish Armada, which have been under water for two hundred and eight years, have been recovered off the Scotch coast by a diving party.

—Dore for over a year studied human faces in the operating ward of a Paris hospital in order to study the varying expressions of misery in those who were being operated upon.

—A Vermont son said at his mother's funeral that he and his father were very much obliged to the people who came, "and we hope that the time is not far distant when we may do the same for you."

—The Colombian Congress now contemplates the building of an inter-oceanic ship canal across the Isthmus. This will be the best way if the work is actually undertaken and carried forward to completion.

—In Durham, England, the terrorism which leads to strikes was recently overcome by having recourse to the ballot. By this simple expedient it was found that 20,000 coal miners favored arbitration while only 16,000 preferred a strike. Accordingly there is a fair prospect that the workmen and their employers will promptly come to terms.

—All the time that the Democratic House is ranting about economy, and trying to cut down the salaries of poorly-paid and over-worked clerks, it displays a singular tenderness for anything relating to old war claims. On Monday it passed the bill to revive the law for the payment of claims for horses and equipments lost during the war, and for extending the time for filing such claims.

—The opinion is generally entertained in Europe that England is very powerful at Constantinople, and uses her influence there to checkmate the Russians. Something for this impression is afforded by Mr. Disraeli's statement that the British Embassador induced the Turks to send regular troops to Bulgaria, where the Bashi-Bazouks were committing the atrocities. It is good policy for the Turks to show this friendliness for England, but they probably overrate her willingness to assist them.

—A more serious question has been raised over the publication of Gen. Sheridan's correspondence. It seems that she had the bad habit of keeping all her letters. Her correspondence with Alfred de Musset is in the hands of a notary. She has left also about ten volumes of correspondence with all sorts of people from Lamennais and Chopin and Merimee to Bocage and Mme. Dorval and Mlle. Thuillier, who began life on the stage and is ending it in a convent. To whom could the talk of editing such a correspondence be safely entrusted?

—Right Rev. George D. Cummins, senior Bishop of the Reformed Episcopal Church, died very unexpectedly at his residence in Lutherville, Baltimore county, Md., on Monday afternoon. He had been in the enjoyment of excellent health until a few days ago, and only on Sunday, the 18th inst., he preached at the morning and evening services at Bethany Independent church, Baltimore. A heavy rain storm prevailed on the day in question, and before reaching his home after the evening service Bishop Cummins contracted a severe cold. This was succeeded on Wednesday last by inflammation of the bowels, which had a fatal termination on Monday, death ensuing about 2:15 o'clock P. M. The deceased was in the fifty-fifth year of his age, and was widely known throughout the country as the leading representative of that disaffection in the Episcopal Church which, a few years ago, assumed positive form, and organized what is known as the Reformed Episcopal Church in the United States.

—Yesterday was a day to awaken the hopes of the proprietors of seaside and mountain resorts—a day for straw hats, thin raiment, sun-umbrellas, and soda-water. Everybody upon meeting everybody said "Hot," and wiped his burning brow. Everybody stopped to see the great shop thermometers registering plus 90°. The most inveterate grumbler could no longer complain of the backwardness of the season. Brick walls and tin roofs and slate roofs received a temperature which they will not lose for some time to come. The pavements well nigh blistered the feet of the walkers. Locomotion was a thing to be scrupulously avoided. There are those who never learn how to accommodate themselves to the "nineties." They cannot moderate their bodily exertion to suit the state of the thermometer. They plunge and press and they fly about in June just as they did in January. Let us extend to health and comfort and safety in the dog days is to do as the dogs do—to keep as much in the shade and as quiet as possible.

—Yesterday the Government began to pay out twenty-five million dollars in gold for interest on the public debt. The monthly receipts from the mines are now considerably above those of recent years, about fifty per cent. in value of the ore yielded by the great bonanza consists of gold. The Bank of England and the Bank of France now hold more gold than at any former date. The ordinary rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills drawn by merchants on each other is no more than one and a half per cent. in London and two per cent. in Paris. The indications are that the New York banks will be overstocked with gold during the remainder of the year, and that an additional decline of the gold premium, already five per cent. lower than at this time a year ago, will be forced on the speculators who think the price is already too low. The grand reliance of those who want the premium to be kept high is a war in Europe, a panic in England, or some astounding stroke of the inflationists at Washington or St. Louis. But everything seems quiet, and it would not be strange some day next month the price of gold were to drop below one hundred and ten.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, June 27, 1876.

SENATE.

Official Defaulters.

A long report from the Secretary of the Treasury, showing the amount of balances due the Government from public officers, etc., since 1836, was laid on the table, and a condensation ordered printed. Washington Irving is mentioned as a defaulter to the amount of three cents.

Legislative Appropriations.

Mr. MORRILL (Me.), from the Conference Committee on the Legislative, Judicial and Executive Appropriation bill, reported that the committee is unable to agree, and moved that the Senate insist upon its amendments and agree to a new conference asked by the House of Representatives.

Mr. Morrill said the chief points of difference between the two Houses were upon a general reduction of salaries, and a reduction of force in the departments proposed by the House. On the latter question the action of the Senate was to concur in the action of the House to a certain extent, but on the first question the Senate committee felt bound to appropriate money to carry out existing law.

The motion to grant a new conference was agreed to.

The Coin Bill.

The morning hour expired, and the Chair laid before the Senate the special order, being the House bill for the issue of coin.

Mr. Boggy withdrew his amendments heretofore submitted fixing the relative value of gold and silver at fifteen and a half to one, and the amendments providing that silver shall be received for duties on imports and used in payment of interest on the public debt, leaving his third amendment, to make silver a legal tender for all sums, standing.

Arms for the Frontier.

Mr. LOGAN reported from the Committee on Military Affairs the House joint resolution to authorize the issue of arms, &c., with amendments, which provide that the number of arms to be issued to any State mentioned shall not exceed 1,000, and to any Territory the number shall not exceed 500; also, that the Governor of such States and Territories shall certify to the Secretary of War that the issue of such arms is necessary to protect said States and Territories against Indians, and shall give good and sufficient bonds to return the same when called for. The amendments were agreed to, and the joint resolution passed.

Mr. SHERMAN gave notice that he would ask the Senate to remain in session to-morrow and dispose of the bill for the issue of coin.

After an executive session the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

Indian Affairs.

The bill in regard to the sale of spirituous liquors in the Indian Territory passed.

Also a bill providing for the sale of the Cherokee strip of lands in Kansas.

The Clerk Acquitted.

The committee appointed at the request of Adams, Clerk of the House, to investigate a published charge against him, unanimously report that in no instance did he directly or indirectly receive pecuniary or other consideration for any appointment made by him.

The Senate amendments to the Army Appropriation bill were referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

SECOND EDITION

THE DEMOCRACY.

The Convention Gets Down to Legitimate Work.

A Day Spent in Arranging Preliminaries.

MUCH SPEECHMAKING AND DIVERSITY OF VIEWS.

Dan Voorhees and Sam Cox at Loggerheads.

THE TILDEN MEN STILL CONFIDENT AND SERENE.

No Organized Opposition to the New Yorker.

THE COMMITTEE AT WORK ON THE PLATFORM.

Probability of a Decisive Ballot To-day.

ST. LOUIS, June 27.—The Convention was called to order at 12:18 o'clock by Augustus Schell, of New York, in a short speech.

Mr. Schell's Speech.

Mr. Schell said the duty before the Democratic party was one of reform. The people were accustomed to gigantic abuses and corruption which had gotten into the public service. They looked not to the Republican party for relief, because that would be an absurdity—it would be referring to the thing to be reformed the work of reformation. The first issue was that of finances. The Democratic party had been known from the time of its existence as the "hard money" party. The attempt of Republicans to make it appear that the Democratic party was the "soft money" party was infamous. There was no statute or public act of the Democratic party which linked the party with "soft money." The issue of "soft money" and its legalization as legal tender, affirmed by the Supreme Court, had been done under Republican rule. And the consequence was the distress in business. The Democratic party would see that the remedy was applied, that economy in government was used, that taxation was lessened. This would not, however, be done by forced contraction, it could not be done by inflation. The party must take the country as it stands. One remedy then was to demand the repeal of the resumption act. (Applause.) If that act was repealed, the Government put into Democratic hands, the time would not be far distant when specie payments would be resumed, and general happiness.

The speaker next plunged into Centennial reminiscences, and held that under Democracy everything had always been prosperous and the goose altitudinum, but Republican rule had reversed affairs. He urged the nomination of a man of spotless character, and predicted certain success.

Mr. Watterson, of Kentucky was unanimously elected temporary Chairman, and Senator Barnum, of Connecticut, and Senator Ransom, of North Carolina, were appointed a committee to conduct him to the chair. Mr. Watterson assumed the chair, and was received with cheers. Upon the subsidence of the applause Mr. Watterson addressed the Convention.

Watterson's Speech.

The speaker dwelt at some length upon the "hard times" and charged the Republican party with being mainly responsible for them. The crime of the Democracy was in permitting these Republican corruptions to go on so long. The time had now come for the Democracy to assert its might and put an end to that "oligarchy which has become so entrenched with power as to believe itself entitled to rule by the sheer force of its own wrong doing. So much let us set down to the convenient pretext of war. So much to the long account of change in the labor system of the South. It is for you to say whether the same conflict with consequences multiplied and magnified shall, by any act of yours, be inaugurated between the East and West."

In touching upon the general work before the Convention the speaker said: "The work before us should relate to ideas rather than to individuals. If the Democracy is the man, that should engage us. They should aim at a purification of public morals, a pure administration, reduction of taxes, and a living chance for all.

At the conclusion of the address the Chair said: "The Convention has heard the memorial, and the Chair will entertain a motion as to what disposition it will make of it."

Mr. McClernand, of Illinois—"I move that the memorial be referred to the Committee on Resolutions for their respectful consideration."

The Chair—"Without objection the resolution will be referred under the rule as moved by the gentleman from Illinois."

Territorial Representation.

Mr. Finch, of Iowa, offered a resolution to give the Territories representation in the Convention as States.

A delegate from Maryland moved to amend the report so as to give the District of Columbia representation in the Convention without the right to vote. This was made to include Territories, and the report was then adopted.

Committee on Resolutions.

The Chair—"The Secretary of the Convention will call the roll of the States, and as each State is called the Chairman of its delegation will send the name of the delegate appointed by his delegation upon the Committee on Resolutions to the Secretary."

The Secretary then called the roll for the appointment of the Committee on Resolutions.

The Finance Question.

The following resolution, offered by S. S. Hayes, of Illinois, was referred to the committee on resolutions without being read to the Convention:

"With the frankness and candor to be expected of a great party coeval with the republic, and founded on the eternal principles of truth and justice, we declare our opposition, first, to a further increase of the public debt and of the demand notes of the Government, which should be restrained by constitutional amendments; second, the interference with the operation of the laws of trade by legislative favors to any class or by reckless changes in the measures of value; third, to the resumption clause of the act of 1875, which subjects the country to years of paralysis and depression without the hope of any good result, and threatens the destruction of our industries and the ruin of our people. Its immediate repeal is demanded by every considerat on of sound policy.

"We also declare in favor of, first, the strict maintenance of the public faith and the payment of the accumulating obligations according to law, and the pledge we have made to our creditors; second, an early return to the specie standard by providing for the redemption in coin or coin bonds of our demand notes, with the proper provision for their reissue; third, the continuance of our legal tender laws and of the volume of our national currency without inflation or contraction, leaving our merchants, manufacturers and laborers free to prosecute their lawful enterprise without fear of injury from the Government, and thereby to bless the North and South. It is for you to say whether the same conflict with consequences multiplied and magnified shall, by any act of yours, be inaugurated between the East and West."

In touching upon the general work before the Convention the speaker said: "The work before us should relate to ideas rather than to individuals. If the Democracy is the man, that should engage us. They should aim at a purification of public morals, a pure administration, reduction of taxes, and a living chance for all.

At the conclusion of the address the Chair said: "The Convention has heard the memorial, and the Chair will entertain a motion as to what disposition it will make of it."

Mr. McClernand, of Illinois—"I move that the memorial be referred to the Committee on Resolutions for their respectful consideration."

The Chair—"Without objection the resolution will be referred under the rule as moved by the gentleman from Illinois."

Territorial Representation.

Mr. Finch, of Iowa, offered a resolution to give the Territories representation in the Convention as States.

A delegate from Maryland moved to amend the report so as to give the District of Columbia representation in the Convention without the right to vote. This was made to include Territories, and the report was then adopted.

Committee on Resolutions.

The Chair—"The Secretary of the Convention will call the roll of the States, and as each State is called the Chairman of its delegation will send the name of the delegate appointed by his delegation upon the Committee on Resolutions to the Secretary."

The Secretary then called the roll for the appointment of the Committee on Resolutions.

The Finance Question.

The following resolution, offered by S. S. Hayes, of Illinois, was referred to the committee on resolutions without being read to the Convention:

"With the frankness and candor to be expected of a great party coeval with the republic, and founded on the eternal principles of truth and justice, we declare our opposition, first, to a further increase of the public debt and of the demand notes of the Government, which should be restrained by constitutional amendments; second, the interference with the operation of the laws of trade by legislative favors to any class or by reckless changes in the measures of value; third, to the resumption clause of the act of 1875, which subjects the country to years of paralysis and depression without the hope of any good result, and threatens the destruction of our industries and the ruin of our people. Its immediate repeal is demanded by every considerat on of sound policy.

"We also declare in favor of, first, the strict maintenance of the public faith and the payment of the accumulating obligations according to law, and the pledge we have made to our creditors; second, an early return to the specie standard by providing for the redemption in coin or coin bonds of our demand notes, with the proper provision for their reissue; third, the continuance of our legal tender laws and of the volume of our national currency without inflation or contraction, leaving our merchants, manufacturers and laborers free to prosecute their lawful enterprise without fear of injury from the Government, and thereby to bless the North and South. It is for you to say whether the same conflict with consequences multiplied and magnified shall, by any act of yours, be inaugurated between the East and West."

In touching upon the general work before the Convention the speaker said: "The work before us should relate to ideas rather than to individuals. If the Democracy is the man, that should engage us. They should aim at a purification of public morals, a pure administration, reduction of taxes, and a living chance for all.

Several voices—"Mr. President—"

The chair—"The gentlemen will take their seats. The Chair has stated that a lady has the floor. The Chair has the honor to present to the Convention Miss Phoebe Cozzens, of St. Louis." [Applause.]

A delegate—"I rise to a point of order."

The Chair—"The gentleman is out of order, and will take his seat immediately."

The same delegate—"Can't I make a point of order?"

The Chair—"No, sir. A lady has the floor, and no point of order is in order." [Cries of "Hurrah for the Chair."]

Miss Cozzens then stepped forward and delivered an address.

The address which Miss Cozzens presented was signed by Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Matilda Joselyn Gage, and Susan B. Anthony. It was a long and incisive argument in favor of woman suffrage, which it claimed was the only really live issue for a political party to take up.

Accompanying this address was the following plank for the Democratic platform:

"WHEREAS, The Democratic party was the first to abolish the property qualification and extend the right of suffrage to all white men in some of the older States; and

"WHEREAS, It was a Democratic Legislature that extended the right of suffrage to the women of Wyoming; therefore

"*Resolved*, That we pledge ourselves to secure the right of suffrage to the women of the United States on equal terms with men."

At the conclusion of the address the Chair said: "The Convention has heard the memorial, and the Chair will entertain a motion as to what disposition it will make of it."

Mr. McClernand, of Illinois—"I move that the memorial be referred to the Committee on Resolutions for their respectful consideration."

The Chair—"Without objection the resolution will be referred under the rule as moved by the gentleman from Illinois."

Territorial Representation.

Mr. Finch, of Iowa, offered a resolution to give the Territories representation in the Convention as States.

A delegate from Maryland moved to amend the report so as to give the District of Columbia representation in the Convention without the right to vote. This was made to include Territories, and the report was then adopted.

Committee on Resolutions.

The Chair—"The Secretary of the Convention will call the roll of the States, and as each State is called the Chairman of its delegation will send the name of the delegate appointed by his delegation upon the Committee on Resolutions to the Secretary."

The Secretary then called the roll for the appointment of the Committee on Resolutions.

The Finance Question.

The following resolution, offered by S. S. Hayes, of Illinois, was referred to the committee on resolutions without being read to the Convention:

"With the frankness and candor to be expected of a great party coeval with the republic, and founded on the eternal principles of truth and justice, we declare our opposition, first, to a further increase of the public debt and of the demand notes of the Government, which should be restrained by constitutional amendments; second, the interference with the operation of the laws of trade by legislative favors to any class or by reckless changes in the measures of value; third, to the resumption clause of the act of 1875, which subjects the country to years of paralysis and depression without the hope of any good result, and threatens the destruction of our industries and the ruin of our people. Its immediate repeal is demanded by every considerat on of sound policy.

"We also declare in favor of, first, the strict maintenance of the public faith and the payment of the accumulating obligations according to law, and the pledge we have made to our creditors; second, an early return to the specie standard by providing for the redemption in coin or coin bonds of our demand notes, with the proper provision for their reissue; third, the continuance of our legal tender laws and of the volume of our national currency without inflation or contraction, leaving our merchants, manufacturers and laborers free to prosecute their lawful enterprise without fear of injury from the Government, and thereby to bless the North and South. It is for you to say whether the same conflict with consequences multiplied and magnified shall, by any act of yours, be inaugurated between the East and West."

In touching upon the general work before the Convention the speaker said: "The work before us should relate to ideas rather than to individuals. If the Democracy is the man, that should engage us. They should aim at a purification of public morals, a pure administration, reduction of taxes, and a living chance for all.

Several voices—"Mr. President—"

The chair—"No motion is in order. A lady has the floor." [Laughter.]

Several voices—"Mr. President—"

The Chair "Gentlemen will take their seats. The Chair has stated that a lady has the floor. The Chair has the honor to present to the Convention Miss Phoebe Cozzens, of St. Louis." [Applause.]

A delegate—"I rise to a point of order."

The Chair—"The gentleman is out of order, and will take his seat immediately."

The same delegate—"Can't I make a point of order?"

The Chair—"No, sir. A lady has the floor, and no point of order is in order." [Cries of "Hurrah for the Chair."]

Miss Cozzens then stepped forward and delivered an address.

The address which Miss Cozzens presented was signed by Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Matilda Joselyn Gage, and Susan B. Anthony. It was a long and incisive argument in favor of woman suffrage, which it claimed was the only really live issue for a political party to take up.

Accompanying this address was the following plank for the Democratic platform:

"WHEREAS, The Democratic party was the first to abolish the property qualification and extend the right of suffrage to all white men in some of the older States; and

"WHEREAS, It was a Democratic Legislature that extended the right of suffrage to the women of Wyoming; therefore

"*Resolved*, That we pledge ourselves to secure the right of suffrage to the women of the United States on equal terms with men."

At the conclusion of the address the Chair said: "The Convention has heard the memorial, and the Chair will entertain a motion as to what disposition it will make of it."

Mr. McClernand, of Illinois—"I move that the memorial be referred to the Committee on Resolutions for their respectful consideration."

The Chair—"Without objection the resolution will be referred under the rule as moved by the gentleman from Illinois."

Territorial Representation.

Mr. Finch, of Iowa, offered a resolution to give the Territories representation in the Convention as States.

A delegate from Maryland moved to amend the report so as to give the District of Columbia representation in the Convention without the right to vote. This was made to include Territories, and the report was then adopted.

Committee on Resolutions.

The Chair—"The Secretary of the Convention will call the roll of the States, and as each State is called the Chairman of its delegation will send the name of the delegate appointed by his delegation upon the Committee on Resolutions to the Secretary."

The Secretary then called the roll for the appointment of the Committee on Resolutions.

The Finance Question.

The following resolution, offered by S. S. Hayes, of Illinois, was referred to the committee on resolutions without being read to the Convention:

"With the frankness and candor to be expected of a great party coeval with the republic, and founded on the eternal principles of truth and justice, we declare our opposition, first, to a further increase of the public debt and of the demand notes of the Government, which should be restrained by constitutional amendments; second, the interference with the operation of the laws of trade by legislative favors to any class or by reckless changes in the measures of value; third, to the resumption clause of the act of 1875, which subjects the country to years of paralysis and depression without the hope of any good result, and threatens the destruction of our industries and the ruin of our people. Its immediate repeal is demanded by every considerat on of sound policy.

"We also declare in favor of, first, the strict maintenance of the public faith and the payment of the accumulating obligations according to law, and the pledge we have made to our creditors; second, an early return to the specie standard by providing for the redemption in coin or coin bonds of our demand notes, with the proper provision for their reissue; third, the continuance of our legal tender laws and of the volume of our national currency without inflation or contraction, leaving our merchants, manufacturers and laborers free to prosecute their lawful enterprise without fear of injury from the Government, and thereby to bless the North and South. It is for you to say whether the same conflict with consequences multiplied and magnified shall, by any act of yours, be inaugurated between the East and West."

In touching upon the general work before the Convention the speaker said: "The work before us should relate to ideas rather than to individuals. If the Democracy is the man, that should engage us. They should aim at a purification of public morals, a pure administration, reduction of taxes, and a living chance for all.

Several voices—"Mr. President—"

The chair—"No motion is in order. A lady has the floor." [Laughter.]

Several voices—"Mr. President—"

The

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED 1786.—VOL. 89.—NO. 157. WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 28, 1876. THREE CENTS A COPY—$8 PER ANNUM.

DAILY GAZETTE.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

—They think Don Carlos is in Cuba now.

—They got down to work in earnest at St. Louis yesterday.

—Pennsylvania has two hundred and thirty-five beer breweries.

—The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher has engaged to lecture eighty nights next season, for which he is to receive forty thousand dollars.

—Two guns belonging to the Spanish Armada, which have been under water for two hundred and eight years, have been recovered off the Scotch coast by a diving party.

—Dore for over a year studied human faces in the operating ward of a Paris hospital in order to study the varying expressions of misery in those who were being operated upon.

—A Vermont son said at his mother's funeral that he and his father were very much obliged to the people who came, "and we hope that the time is not far distant when we may do the same for you."

—The Colombian Congress now contemplates the building of an inter-oceanic ship canal across the Isthmus. This will be the best way if the work is actually undertaken and carried forward to completion

—In Durham, England, the terrorism which leads to strikes was recently overcome by having recourse to the ballot. By this simple expedient it was found that 20,000 coal miners favored arbitration, while only 16,000 preferred a strike. Accordingly there is a fair prospect that the workmen and their employers will promptly come to terms.

—All the time that the Democratic House is ranting about economy, and trying to cut down the salaries of poorly-paid and over-worked clerks, it displays a singular tenderness for anything relating to old war claims. On Monday it passed the bill to revive the law for the payment of claims for horses and equipments lost during the war, and for extending the time for filing such claims.

—The opinion is generally entertained in Europe that England is very powerful at Constantinople, and used its influence there to checkmate the Russians. Some ground for this impression is afforded by Mr. Disraeli's statement that the British Embassador induced the Turks to send regular troops to Bulgaria, where the Bashi-Bazouks were committing great outrages. It is good policy for the Turks to show his friendliness for England, but they probably overrate her willingness to assist them.

—A more serious question has been raised over the publication of Garcia Sand's correspondence. It seems that she had the bad habits of keeping all her letters. Her correspondence with Alfred de Musset is in the hands of a notary. She has left also about ten volumes of correspondence with all sorts of people from Lamennais and Chopin and Meriuee to Bocage and Mme. Dorval and Mlle. Thuillier, who has left the on the stage and is ending it in a convent. To whom could the talk of editing such a correspondence be safely entrusted?

—Right Rev. George D. Cummins, senior Bishop of the Reformed Episcopal Church, died very unexpectedly at his residence in Lutherville, Baltimore county, Md., on Monday afternoon. He had been in the enjoyment of excellent health until a few days ago, and only on Sunday, the 18th inst., he preached at the morning and evening services at Bethany Independent church, Baltimore. A heavy rainstorm prevailed on the day in question, and before reaching his home after the evening service Bishop Cummins contracted a severe cold. This was succeeded on Wednesday last by inflammation of the bowels, which had a fatal termination on Monday, death ensuing about 2:15 o'clock P. M. The deceased was in the fifty-first year of his age, and was widely known throughout the country as the leading representative of that disaffection in the Episcopal Church which, a few years ago, assumed positive form, and organized what is known as the Reformed Episcopal Church in the United States.

—Yesterday was a day to awaken the hopes of the proprietors of seaside and mountain resorts—a day for straw hats, thin raiment, sun-umbrellas, and soda-water. Everybody upon meeting everybody said "Hot," and wiped his burning brow. Everybody stopped to see the great shop thermometers registering plus 90°. The most inveterate grumbler could no longer complain of the backwardness of the season. The brick walls glowed and the slate roofs elevated a temperature which they will not lose for some time to come. The pavements well nigh blistered the feet of the walkers. Locomotion was a thing to be scrupulously avoided. There are those who never learn how to accommodate themselves to the "nineties." They cannot moderate their bodily exertion to suit the state of the thermometer. They never pay and press and they fly about in June just as they did in December. The secret of health and comfort and safety in the dog-days is to do as the dogs do—keep as much in the shade and as quiet as possible.

—Yesterday the Government began to pay out twenty-five million dollars in gold for interest on the public debt. The monthly receipts from the customs are now considerably above those of recent years, about fifty per cent. in value of the ore yielded by the great Bonanza constitutes the bulk of it. The Bank of England and the Bank of France now hold more gold than at any former date. The ordinary rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills drawn by merchants on each other is no more than one and a half per cent. in London and two per cent. in Paris. The indications are that the New York banks will be overstocked with gold during the remainder of the year, and that an additional decline of the gold premium, already five per cent. lower than at this time a year ago, will be forced on the speculators who think that price is already too low. The grand reliance of those who want the premium to be kept high is a war in Europe, a panic in England, or some astounding stroke of the inflationists at Washington or St. Louis. But everything seems quiet, and it would not be strange some day next month the price of gold were to drop below one hundred and ten.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, June 27, 1876.

SENATE.

Official Defaulters.

A long report from the Secretary of the Treasury, showing the amount of balances due the Government from public officers, etc., since 1836, was laid on the table, and a condensation ordered printed. Washington Irving is mentioned as a defaulter to the amount of three cents.

Legislative Appropriations.

Mr. MORRILL (Me.), from the Conference Committee on the Legislative, Judicial and Executive Appropriation bill, reported that the committee is unable to agree, and moved that the Senate insist upon its amendments and agree to a new conference asked by the House of Representatives.

Mr. Morrill said the chief points of difference between the two Houses were upon a general reduction of salaries, and a reduction of force in the departments proposed by the House. On the latter question the action of the Senate was to concur in the action of the House to a certain extent, but on the first question the Senate committee felt bound to appropriate money to carry out existing law.

The motion to grant a new conference was agreed to.

The Coin Bill.

The morning hour expired, and the Chair laid before the Senate the special order, being the House bill for the issue of coin.

Mr. BOGY withdrew his amendments heretofore submitted fixing the relative value of gold and silver at fifteen and a half to one, and offered amendments providing that silver shall be received for duties on imports and used in payment of interest on the public debt, leaving his third amendment, to make silver a legal tender for all sums, standing.

Arms for the Frontier.

Mr. LOGAN reported from the Committee on Military Affairs the House joint resolution to authorize the issue of arms, &c., with amendments, which provide that the number of arms to be issued to any State mentioned shall not exceed 1,000, and to any Territory the number shall not exceed 500; also, that the Governor of such States and Territories shall certify to the Secretary of War that the issue of such arms is necessary to protect said States and Territories against Indians, and shall give good and sufficient bonds to return the same when called for. The amendments were agreed to, and the joint resolution passed.

Mr. SHERMAN gave notice that he would ask the Senate to remain in session to-morrow and dispose of the bill for the issue of coin.

After an executive session the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

Indian Affairs.

The bill in regard to the sale of spirituous liquors in the Indian Territory passed.

Also a bill providing for the sale of the Cherokee strip of land in Kansas.

The Clerk Acquitted.

The committee appointed at the request of Adams, Clerk of the House, to investigate a published charge against him, unanimously report that in no instance did he directly or indirectly receive pecuniary or other consideration for any appointment made by him.

The Senate amendments to the Army Appropriation bill were referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

SECOND EDITION

THE DEMOCRACY.

The Convention Gets Down to Legitimate Work.

A Day Spent in Arranging Preliminaries.

MUCH SPEECHMAKING AND DIVERSITY OF VIEWS.

Dan Voorhees and Sam Cox at Loggerheads.

THE TILDEN MEN STILL CONFIDENT AND SERENE.

No Organized Opposition to the New Yorker.

THE COMMITTEE AT WORK ON THE PLATFORM.

Probability of a Decisive Ballot To-day.

ST. LOUIS, June 27.—The Convention was called to order at 12:18 o'clock by Augustus Schell, of New York, in a short speech.

Mr. Schell's Speech.

Mr. Schell said the duty before the Democratic party was one of reform. The people were aroused against the abuses and corruption which had gotten into the public service. They looked not to the Republican party for relief, because that would be an absurdity—it would be referring to the thing to be reformed the work of reformation. The other issue was that of finances. The Democratic party had been known from the time of its existence as the "hard money" party. The attempt of Republicans to make it appear that the Democratic party was the "soft money" party was infamous. There was no statute or public act of the Democratic party which linked the party with "soft money." The issue of "soft money" and its legalization as legal tender, affirmed by the Supreme Court, had been done under Republican rule. And the consequence was the distress in business. The Democratic party would see that the remedy was applied, that economy in government was used, that taxation was lessened. This would not, however, be done by forced contraction, it could not be done by inflation. The party must take the country as it stands. One remedy than was to demand the repeal of the resumption act. (Applause.) If that act was repealed, the Government put into Democratic hands, and time would not be far distant when specie payments would be resumed, and general happiness.

The speaker next plunged into Centennial reminiscences, and held that under Democracy everything had been done grandiously and the goose altitudinum, but Republican rule had reversed affairs. He urged the nomination of a man of spotless character, and predicted certain success.

Mr. Watterson of Kentucky was unanimously elected temporary Chairman, and Senator Barnum, of Connecticut, and Senator Ransom, of North Carolina, were appointed a committee to conduct him to the chair. Mr. Watterson assumed the chair, and was received with cheers. Upon the subsidence of the applause Mr. Watterson addressed the Convention.

Watterson's Speech

The speaker dwelt at some length upon the "hard times" and charged the Republican party with being mainly responsible for them. The crime of the Democracy was in permitting these Republican corruptions to go on so long. The time had now come for the Democracy to assert its might and put an end to that "oligarchy who never learn how to accommodate themselves to the "nineties." They cannot moderate their bodily exertion to suit the state of the thermometer. They never pay and press and they fly about in June just as they did in December. The secret of health and comfort and safety in the dog-days is to do as the dogs do—keep as much in the shade and as quiet as possible.

—Yesterday the Government began to pay out twenty-five million dollars in gold for interest on the public debt. The monthly receipts from the customs are now considerably above those of recent years, about fifty per cent. in value of the ore yielded by the great Bonanza constitutes the bulk of it. The Bank of England and the Bank of France now hold more gold than at any former date. The ordinary rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills drawn by merchants on each other is no more than one and a half per cent. in London and two per cent. in Paris. The indications are that the New York banks will be overstocked with gold during the remainder of the year, and that an additional decline of the gold premium, already five per cent. lower than at this time a year ago, will be forced on the speculators who think that price is already too low. The grand reliance of those who want the premium to be kept high is a war in Europe, a panic in England, or some astounding stroke of the inflationists at Washington or St. Louis. But everything seems quiet, and it would not be strange some day next month the price of gold were to drop below one hundred and ten.

Ready for Business.

The Chair further announced that Mr. Dan. Able, of Missouri, had been selected as Sergeant-at-Arms.

Mr. Abbott, of Massachusetts, offered a resolution that the rules of the last National Democratic Convention govern this body until otherwise ordered. After some discussion the resolution was adopted.

Mr. Smalley, of Vermont, offered a resolution for the call of States for the announcement of committees on permanent organization and on credentials. Agreed to.

A Pennsylvanian Interrupts.

The call was proceeded with. Before the Secretary proceeded far some interruptions took place, when Mr. Wallace, of Pennsylvania, moved to reconsider the vote by which the roll was being called for committees, in order to give the Convention an opportunity to understand clearly the business.

Mr. Wallace said: "I now read in answer to the gentleman from New York the resolution adopted in the Convention of 1868. It is in these words: 'That there shall be now two committees appointed, each committee to consist of one delegate from each State, to be selected by the respective delegates thereof, one committee to act as a committee on permanent organization, and the other as a committee on credentials.' I, therefore, submit that it is in order to call the States for the report of a committeeman on credentials and a committeeman on organization. It belongs to the States to name them."

The Chair—"The chair will state that the Secretary of the Convention has been directed to call the roll of the Convention. The gentleman from Pennsylvania moves that the vote by which the resolution was adopted be reconsidered."

Mr. Doolittle, of Wisconsin—"Mr. President, I believe that the gentleman from Pennsylvania desires and suggests that it will expedite all this business, and probably prevent any recurrence of it in the future. It is that we have a reading secretary temporarily appointed, so that the resolutions read from the chair may be heard all over this house. Our excellent secretary fails in that respect to be heard in all parts of the chamber. I have heard the name of Mr. Harrington suggested."

The Chair—"The gentleman is out of order. The election of a Secretary is not in order. A Secretary has been elected, and the gentleman is not in order."

Mr. Doolittle—"By leave of the gentleman from Pennsylvania I made the suggestion."

The Chair—"The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Pennsylvania to reconsider the vote just passed."

The motion was lost.

The Chair—"The Secretary will call the roll."

The Secretary then proceeded with the call of the roll for the appointment of the Committees on Credentials and Permanent Organization."

Mr. Carroll, of Tennessee—"I desire to offer the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That the committees just named be instructed to report at five o'clock this evening, and that when this convention adjourn it be to that hour."

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Smith, of Illinois—"I offer the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That a committee of one delegate from each State, to be selected by the delegations thereof, be appointed to report resolutions, and that all resolutions in relation to the platform of the Democratic party be referred to said committee without debate."

Adopted.

Mr. Weed, of New York—"Mr. Chairman, I move that this convention do now adjourn until five o'clock.

The Chairman—"The gentleman from New York will be good enough to withdraw his motion until the Chair makes an announcement."

Mr. Weed—"I will, sir."

Female Suffrage.

The Chair—"The Chair desires to state that he is requested by delegates from the Woman's Rights National Convention to state that representatives of that organization are here, and desire about ten minutes to make a statement to the convention."

[Cries of "hear them, hear them."]

The Chairman—"Without objection they will now be heard."

The Chair—"The Chair will appoint Mr. Tweed, of New York, and Mr. Smalley, of Vermont, a committee to escort the ladies to the platform." [Applause and laughter.]

A delegate—"Mr. President—"

The chair—"No motion is in order. A lady has the floor." [Laughter.]

Several voices—"Mr. President—"

The Chair—"Gentlemen will take their seats. The Chair has stated that a lady has the floor. The Chair has the honor to present to the Convention Miss Phoebe Cozzens, of St. Louis." [Applause.]

A delegate—"I rise to a point of order." The Chair—"The gentleman is out of order, and will take his seat immediately."

The same delegate—"Can't I make a point of order?"

The Chair—"No, sir. A lady has the floor, and no point of order is in order." [Cries of "Hurrah for the Chair."]

Miss Cozzens then stepped forward and delivered an address.

The address which Miss Cozzens presented was signed by Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Matilda Joselyn Gage, and Susan B. Anthony. It was a long and incisive argument in favor of woman suffrage, which it claimed was the only really live issue for a political party to take up.

Accompanying this address was the following plank for the Democratic platform:

"WHEREAS, The Democratic party was the first to abolish the property qualification and extend the right of suffrage to all white men in some of the older States; and

"WHEREAS, It was a Democratic Legislature that extended the right of suffrage to the women of Wyoming; therefore

"*Resolved*, That we pledge ourselves to secure the right of suffrage to the women of the United States on equal terms with men."

As the conclusion of the address the Chair said: "The Convention has heard the memorial, and the Chair will entertain a motion as to what disposition it will make of it."

Mr. McClernand, of Illinois—"I move that the memorial be referred to the Committee on Resolutions for their respectful consideration."

The Chair—"Without objection the resolution will be referred."

The petition is as follows:

OMAHA, June 22, 1876.

To the care of the Nebraska Delegation in Convention assembled:

The undersigned citizens of Nebraska, being deeply impressed with the belief that a change in the Constitution of the United States extending the Presidential term to six years, and making the incumbent ineligible to re-election, is indispensable to effectual civil service reform and pure and honorable administration of the General Government, respectfully and urgently request that this proposition be placed before the people as a plank in the platform; and, furthermore, that numerous offices created on account of the emergency of the war be abolished, and that all salaries be regulated in accordance with the reduction in money circulation, the shrinkage in values and inevitable financial disasters that are upon the entire country.

(Signed) LORIN MILLER,
E. WAKELY,
ENOS LOWE,
And thirty others.

The Secretary then, upon request announced the times and places of meeting of the various committees, and the Convention took a recess until 5 o'clock P. M.

The Convention reassembled at 5:20 o'clock.

Credentials.

The Chairman—"The first business before the Convention will be the report of the Committee on Credentials. The gentleman from California, Mr. English, has the floor."

Mr. English, of California—"I will send the report to the Secretary's desk."

The Secretary read as follows: "Your committee on credentials would respectfully report that there are no contested seats [applause], that the States are fully represented [renewed applause], and that the delegates reported by the chairmen of the respective delegations as delegates to the Convention are entitled to seats in this Convention as delegates from their respective States.

"Respectfully submitted,

"JAS. LAWRENCE ENGLISH,
"Chairman of the Committee."

An Incident

occurred pending the discussion on the admission of the territorial delegates to seats. General Williams, of Indiana, known as "Blue Jeans," came upon the platform, and being recognized, the delegate was saluted with a cheer.

An enthusiastic Kansas delegate rose in his seat, and said: "I propose three hearty cheers for 'Blue Jeans' Williams, the next Governor of Indiana."

The Convention failed to respond, but laughed good naturedly at the disappointment of the Kansas delegate.

Permanent Organization.

Mr. Hanna, of Missouri, from the Committee on Permanent Organization, made the following report:

"Mr. Chairman—In behalf of the Committee on Permanent Organization, I have the honor to submit the following report of officers for this Convention: For permanent President, General John A. McClernand, of Illinois; for Vice Presidents and Secretaries, one from each State."

The temporary Secretaries, with Mr. Prince, of Boston, as chief, were continued as the working Secretaries, and Sergeant-at-Arms Able was also re-appointed.

An effort was made by a delegate from Indiana to have E. O. Perrine, of New York, the well known reading secretary of five other National Conventions, added to the reading secretaries. The question was put and lost by a decided majority. This was a test between Tilden and anti-Tilden. Mr. Perrine having been left off by the committee on organization because of his opposition to Tilden. The vote, under the lead of Indiana, was stronger than the opposition to Tilden had supposed would be the case.

The Committee on Organization also recommended that the rules and regulations of the National Democratic Convention of 1872 be adopted by this Convention for the government of the proceedings. This was agreed to and the report was adopted.

The Chairman—"The Chairman will appoint the Hon. Daniel W. Voorhees, of Indiana [applause], General Fitzhugh Lee, of Virginia [applause], and Gov. William Dorsheimer, of New York, to escort General McClernand to the chair."

After waiting a few moments it appeared the gentlemen named were not present.

The Chairman said: "General Fitzhugh Lee being out of the hall, the Hon. Thos. S. Bocock will please act in his place. The Chair would ask the New York delegation if Governor Dorsheimer is in his place."

A delegate—"He is not here."

The Chairman—"The Chair will ask Mr. Manning Noble, of New York, to take the place of Gov. Dorsheimer." (Applause.)

General McClernand was then escorted to the platform amid loud applause, and addressed the Convention.

Gen. McClernand's Speech.

The following is General McClernand's speech:

Gentlemen of the National Democratic Convention—I thank you for the distinguished honor which you have done me in directing me to preside over your deliberations. You are the delegates of the Democracy of the whole Union of thirty-seven States, once unnaturally estranged, but now forever united in one indivisible republic, brethren of one political family, with the same heritage of liberty under equal laws, and heirs of one destiny. Shall we preserve and transmit that great heritage? Shall we make that destiny the most glorious in the history of free people? If your deliberations, fellow Democrats, today shall be wise, if your perception of the necessities of our times, our country and our politics shall be just and sagacious; if your sympathy shall be quick with the hearts of a great people, then beyond all peradventure we will transmit to our children and our children's children unimpaired this priceless heritage. Yours will be a better renown than the renown most prized by the Roman conditores imperiorium, far greater than the founders of the empires are, the preservers of the Republic. There are no enemies of the Union to-day on this continent except that administrative centralism which is congesting at the Capital, the vital currents which ought to flow out through every part giving life to the farthest extremities of the body politic and energy to all its members, except that corruption which is the curse. That centralism has never failed in any age or land to entail upon any Government. Centralism and corruption have imposed upon ten States the rapacious tyrannies of carpet-bag rule, and the peace have added two hundred million to their debt. They have inflicted the bayonet of our Northern States and Northern cities with the same disease of extravagance and fraud. They have debauched the Federal Government itself, and made the names of scores of its high officers and public men our public scandal, our open shame, the record of horrible incapacity, venality, waste, fraud, and plause.] We should cultivate amicability and friendship rather. I make these remarks to our brethren of the East. We have fought

A Thousand Battles

with you for the Democracy, and never one against it. But scores of political conflicts are upon our breasts, and now upon our backs. (Applause.) To our old time brethren of the South a word or two. To you I am one of the men surely that need no apology to look my Southern brethren in the eye and expect him to believe me as I speak to him with no forked tongue. (Cheers.) No political battle was ever so hot in the clouds of obloquy, and storm and danger never rose blow or black over the heads of Democracy, with whom I have worked and toiled for years by the Constitutional rights and guarantees of our oppressed Southern brethren. (Loud cheers.) I ask my Southern brethren, who know me, and whom I know, do not in this hour of national council, this hour of national preparation for the great conflict against the radical foe, led, as well said by the distinguished gentleman from New York, by the pirate flag of the bloody abirt arrayed against you, Men, do not in this the appeal we face to make to our Northern wronged, helpless, to be scalped and murdered upon the field of battle. We have no animosities to gratify. We have no personal aims to subserve. If there is one man who can get more votes than another, more than my brother a candidate, I would be for that other man. The times are too serious, the issues too mighty, for a personal thought to intervene. Three times in the last nine years we in the northwest have charged the enemys lines under the lead of the gallant Democracy of New York. It has to be so again. We will dress in parade, and even if it is

A Forlorn Hope.

We will fight it like men. (Loud cheers.) We are no strangers to burnings. There are no animosities to gratify. Men of this Convention it was no purpose of mine to speak here. I feel like apologizing for it, but your voice sent me here. I did not desire to be here, but I belong to that class of men who cannot speak and say anything. I must say something, [Loud applause.] and that I say from the fervatres of a sincere heart. In the counsel let us be pacific our balance for this great work that is before us. Let us look narrowly to our duties, and when the sun goes down upon a finished work of Saint Louis Convention, I pray Almighty God that it may be so ordered that in November your country will stand redeemed, disenthralled, and re-enfranchised in all the rights of a free people from the tyrannical bond. Man has crushed and oppressed us so long that it is my prayer. (Cheers.)

My fellow citizens of the Convention, thanking you with grateful heart over and over again. I will not detain you any longer. It would be unseemly and improper for me to hold back the stirring up of the memories of the war, spoke of the spirit which made soldiers from Bunker Hill adorn with flowers the graves of Confederate dead—a tribute from the brave to the brave. He advocated a straight-out policy for the Democracy, and said they longed to learn from the past not to go outside the party to secure leaders. "This nefarious game has been played before, and encouraged by the timorous policy of our leaders in former Conventions; they hope to achieve success through bogus lights and bogus issues, which made us resort to expedients and injudicious nominations outside of the Democratic party. Experience has shown the fallacy of such a policy. (Applause.) For every Republican vote which we gained or hoped to gain we lost the votes of thousands of our own people. [Cheers.] Let us not be misled by such warnings at this juncture. This is a struggle between Democracy representing union, progress and prosperity, and Republicanism representing sectional strife, religious intolerance and a continuance of the bad and industrial prostration."

He concluded by saying that victory would surely rest with the Democracy if it put up men of pure private character, upon a straightforward platform.

The resolution is as follows:

"We appeal to the honor and manhood of the American people to begin this second century of American union and independence by trampling under foot and extinguishing forever the smouldering ashes of distrust, rancor and animosity between the two great sections of our common country. We denounce with indignation the calculating malignity with which the leaders of the Republican party have labored to keep alive through eleven years of peace the worst passions of civil war. The Machiavellian motto of the Republican party has been and is, 'Divide the people and we shall rule them.' For the Democratic party we reply 'Unite the people and make them free.' We denounce the Republican party on this great issue as a party of false pretense. It is a false pretence to assume the character of a national party and at the same time to exist only by sectional divisions. It is a false pretence to assume the name of a Union party and at the same time to be an obstacle to national unity. It is a false pretence to assume the name of a liberal party and at the same time to appeal to the religious prejudices of the people. It is a false pretence to claim the title of a progressive party and at the same time to turn the people back from peace and the future to war and the past."

Mr. Williams, of Indiana—"I suppose under the order adopted this morning these resolutions of Mr. Belmont will go to the committee on resolutions."

The Chair—"Of course."

Mr. Williams—"I now renew my motion that this Convention adjourn until to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock." [Cries of "ten, ten."]

Mr. Wilson—"I desire to say, sir, that it is very doubtful, from information that has come to my knowledge from one of the committee on resolutions, whether it will be right, whether it will be possible for the committee on resolutions to report before that hour, and if we come here at 10 o'clock and the committee on resolutions are not ready to report we shall be here in our seats with nothing to do. I have received information that by 11 o'clock the committee on resolutions will be ready to report, and I therefore move that it is much better for us to adjourn to 11 o'clock instead of 10, and I therefore insist upon my motion that we adjourn until 11."

Mr. Williams' motion was carried, and the Convention adjourned until to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock.

After the adjournment of the Convention there were loud calls all over the hall for Voorhees, who, in response, made the following remarks:

Speech of Hon. Dan. Voorhees.

My fellow citizens of this Convention—I am overwhelmed with gratitude to so many of my fellow citizens of distinguished character from every part of the United States who have done me the singular honor of calling for my presence on this occasion, and under these circumstances I cannot attribute it to anything in my humble career. I have not words to attribute it to, and I may say that at least for once in my life I am at a loss as to the manner in which I shall respond to such an overwhelming compliment as has been paid to me. I feel abashed in the presence of this mighty congregation of people, who expect to hear my humble words. I am here with you fellow, Democrats of the United States, for the exalted and patriotic purpose of endeavoring to redeem and wrench our country from the hands of the despoilers and the public plunderers. (Applause.) I am here with you for the purpose of trying to better unite the scattered, shattered, broken bands of our Union, by gathering together to one mighty brotherhood, looking in each others' faces, renewing ancient friendships, steadying the column, turning its head towards victory and glory in the future, as we have done it in the past. (Applause.) We are entering upon a new century. Portions of the last century were full of glory. The closing years of our last century, however, have had tears and blood commingled with sorrow. The cypress of mourning has been in thousands of homes, but with the coming of this new century there comes

A New Dispensation,

the dawn of a revolution of glory, such as shall eclipse the past years of the century that has gone by. [Applause.] Standing aside some of the humble representatives of the great valley of the Mississippi, we stand in a central point, to invoke union, to invoke harmony, to invoke a compromise of conflicting opinions in the Democratic ranks. [Applause.] There is nothing, my friends, in the differences and divergencies of opinion in the Democratic party that can not be honorably, smoothly and harmoniously adjusted, so that when the lines of battle are formed there shall be no heart burnings, no divisions, no collisions of thought. (Applause.) There is no reason why we should not thus adjust our differences, if differences we have. And standing aside as one of the representatives of the great Mississippi Valley, we appeal to the people of the far East. We say to them: "What is for your prosperity is likewise for ours." (Applause.) You all rest upon the prosperity of the agricultural interests of the mighty Mississippi valley. (Applause.) The foundation of commercial glory and greatness is the farmer's plow, the sickle and the rich harvest. (Applause.) We freight your ships. We make your cities prosper. You in turn benefit us in a thousand ways. We intermingle and interchange and bind our interests together when we properly consider it. We appeal to you, men. Give us a living chance in this Convention and in the contest. We will make a glorious return in October for your final charge upon the enemy. [Loud and continued cheers.] I stand in your presence neither arrogant nor supplicant. I stand for absolute justice, willing to concede anything that is just to everybody else, only asking the same to be meted to ourselves. Let us not be extreme to each other. Let us not seek to be distasteful. Man's desire to be disagreeable to his fellowmen is quite sufficient without cultivating it at all. [Applause.] We should cultivate amicability and friendship rather. I make these remarks to our brethren of the East. We have fought

A Thousand Battles

with you for the Democracy, and never one against it. But scores of political conflicts are upon our breasts, and now upon our backs. (Applause.) To our old time brethren of the South a word or two. To you I am one of the men surely that need no apology to look my Southern brethren in the eye and expect him to believe me as I speak to him with no forked tongue. (Cheers.) No political battle was ever so hot in the clouds of obloquy, and storm and danger never rose blow or black over the heads of Democracy, with whom I have worked and toiled for years by the Constitutional rights and guarantees of our oppressed Southern brethren. (Loud cheers.) I ask my Southern brethren, who know me, and whom I know, do not in this hour of national council, this hour of national preparation for the great conflict against the radical foe, led, as well said by the distinguished gentleman from New York, by the pirate flag of the bloody abirt arrayed against you, Men, do not in this the appeal we face to make to our Northern wronged, helpless, to be scalped and murdered upon the field of battle. We have no animosities to gratify. We have no personal aims to subserve. If there is one man who can get more votes than another, more than my brother a candidate, I would be for that other man. The times are too serious, the issues too mighty, for a personal thought to intervene. Three times in the last nine years we in the northwest have charged the enemys lines under the lead of the gallant Democracy of New York. It has to be so again. We will dress in parade, and even if it is

A Forlorn Hope.

We will fight it like men. (Loud cheers.) We are no strangers to burnings. There are no animosities to gratify. Men of this Convention it was no purpose of mine to speak here. I feel like apologizing for it, but your voice sent me here. I did not desire to be here, but I belong to that class of men who cannot speak and say anything. I must say something, [Loud applause.] and that I say from the fervatres of a sincere heart. In the counsel let us be pacific our balance for this great work that is before us. Let us look narrowly to our duties, and when the sun goes down upon a finished work of Saint Louis Convention, I pray Almighty God that it may be so ordered that in November your country will stand redeemed, disenthralled, and re-enfranchised in all the rights of a free people from the tyrannical bond. Man has crushed and oppressed us so long that it is my prayer. (Cheers.)

My fellow citizens of the Convention, thanking you with grateful heart over and over again. I will not detain you any longer. It would be unseemly and improper for me to hold back the stirring up of the memories of the war, spoke of the spirit which made soldiers from Bunker Hill adorn with flowers the graves of Confederate dead—a tribute from the brave to the brave. He advocated a straight-out policy for the Democracy, and said they longed to learn from the past not to go outside the party to secure leaders. "This nefarious game has been played before, and encouraged by the timorous policy of our leaders in former Conventions; they hope to achieve success through bogus lights and bogus issues, which made us resort to expedients and injudicious nominations outside of the Democratic party. Experience has shown the fallacy of such a policy. (Applause.) For every Republican vote which we gained or hoped to gain we lost the votes of thousands of our own people. [Cheers.] Let us not be misled by such warnings at this juncture. This is a struggle between Democracy representing union, progress and prosperity, and Republicanism representing sectional strife, religious intolerance and a continuance of the bad and industrial prostration."

He concluded by saying that victory would surely rest with the Democracy if it put up men of pure private character, upon a straightforward platform.

The resolution is as follows:

"We appeal to the honor and manhood of the American people to begin this second century of American union and independence by trampling under foot and extinguishing forever the smouldering ashes of distrust, rancor and animosity between the two great sections of our common country. We denounce with indignation the calculating malignity with which the leaders of the Republican party have labored to keep alive through eleven years of peace the worst passions of civil war. The Machiavellian motto of the Republican party has been and is, 'Divide the people and we shall rule them.' For the Democratic party we reply 'Unite the people and make them free.' We denounce the Republican party on this great issue as a party of false pretense. It is a false pretence to assume the character of a national party and at the same time to exist only by sectional divisions. It is a false pretence to assume the name of a Union party and at the same time to be an obstacle to national unity. It is a false pretence to assume the name of a liberal party and at the same time to appeal to the religious prejudices of the people. It is a false pretence to claim the title of a progressive party and at the same time to turn the people back from peace and the future to war and the past."

Mr. Williams, of Indiana—"I suppose under the order adopted this morning these resolutions of Mr. Belmont will go to the committee on resolutions."

The Chair—"Of course."

Mr. Williams—"I now renew my motion that this Convention adjourn until to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock." [Cries of "ten, ten."]

Mr. Wilson—"I desire to say, sir, that it is very doubtful, from information that has come to my knowledge from one of the committee on resolutions, whether it will be right, whether it will be possible for the committee on resolutions to report before that hour, and if we come here at 10 o'clock and the committee on resolutions are not ready to report we shall be here in our seats with nothing to do. I have received information that by 11 o'clock the committee on resolutions will be ready to report, and I therefore move that it is much better for us to adjourn to 11 o'clock instead of 10, and I therefore insist upon my motion that we adjourn until 11."

Mr. Williams' motion was carried, and the Convention adjourned until to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock.

After the adjournment of the Convention there were loud calls all over the hall for Voorhees, who, in response, made the following remarks:

Speech of Hon. Dan. Voorhees.

My fellow citizens of this Convention—I am overwhelmed with gratitude to so many of my fellow citizens of distinguished character from every part of the United States who have done me the singular honor of calling for my presence on this occasion, and under these circumstances I cannot attribute it to anything in my humble career. I have not words to attribute it to, and I may say that at least for once in my life I am at a loss as to the manner in which I shall respond to such an overwhelming compliment as has been paid to me. I feel abashed in the presence of this mighty congregation of people, who expect to hear my humble words. I am here with you fellow, Democrats of the United States, for the exalted and patriotic purpose of endeavoring to redeem and wrench our country from the hands of the despoilers and the public plunderers. (Applause.) I am here with you for the purpose of trying to better unite the scattered, shattered, broken bands of our Union, by gathering together to one mighty brotherhood, looking in each others' faces, renewing ancient friendships, steadying the column, turning its head towards victory and glory in the future, as we have done it in the past. (Applause.) We are entering upon a new century. Portions of the last century were full of glory. The closing years of our last century, however, have had tears and blood commingled with sorrow. The cypress of mourning has been in thousands of homes, but with the coming of this new century there comes

A New Dispensation,

the dawn of a revolution of glory, such as shall eclipse the past years of the century that has gone by. [Applause.] Standing aside some of the humble representatives of the great valley of the Mississippi, we stand in a central point, to invoke union, to invoke harmony, to invoke a compromise of conflicting opinions in the Democratic ranks. [Applause.] There is nothing, my friends, in the differences and divergencies of opinion in the Democratic party that can not be honorably, smoothly and harmoniously adjusted, so that when the lines of battle are formed there shall be no heart burnings, no divisions, no collisions of thought. (Applause.) There is no reason why we should not thus adjust our differences, if differences we have. And standing aside as one of the representatives of the great Mississippi Valley, we appeal to the people of the far East. We say to them: "What is for your prosperity is likewise for ours." (Applause.) You all rest upon the prosperity of the agricultural interests of the mighty Mississippi valley. (Applause.) The foundation of commercial glory and greatness is the farmer's plow, the sickle and the rich harvest. (Applause.) We freight your ships. We make your cities prosper. You in turn benefit us in a thousand ways. We intermingle and interchange and bind our interests together when we properly consider it. We appeal to you, men. Give us a living chance in this Convention and in the contest. We will make a glorious return in October for your final charge upon the enemy. [Loud and continued cheers.] I stand in your presence neither arrogant nor supplicant. I stand for absolute justice, willing to concede anything that is just to everybody else, only asking the same to be meted to ourselves. Let us not be extreme to each other. Let us not seek to be distasteful. Man's desire to be disagreeable to his fellowmen is quite sufficient without cultivating it at all. [Applause.] We should cultivate amicability and friendship rather. I make these remarks to our brethren of the East. We have fought

A Thousand Battles

with you for the Democracy, and never one against it. But scores of political conflicts are upon our breasts, and now upon our backs. (Applause.) To our old time brethren of the South a word or two. To you I am one of the men surely that need no apology to look my Southern brethren in the eye and expect him to believe me as I speak to him with no forked tongue. (Cheers.) No political battle was ever so hot in the clouds of obloquy, and storm and danger never rose blow or black over the heads of Democracy, with whom I have worked and toiled for years by the Constitutional rights and guarantees of our oppressed Southern brethren. (Loud cheers.) I ask my Southern brethren, who know me, and whom I know, do not in this hour of national council, this hour of national preparation for the great conflict against the radical foe, led, as well said by the distinguished gentleman from New York, by the pirate flag of the bloody abirt arrayed against you, Men, do not in this the appeal we face to make to our Northern wronged, helpless, to be scalped and murdered upon the field of battle. We have no animosities to gratify. We have no personal aims to subserve. If there is one man who can get more votes than another, more than my brother a candidate, I would be for that other man. The times are too serious, the issues too mighty, for a personal thought to intervene. Three times in the last nine years we in the northwest have charged the enemys lines under the lead of the gallant Democracy of New York. It has to be so again. We will dress in parade, and even if it is

A Forlorn Hope.

We will fight it like men. (Loud cheers.) We are no strangers to burnings. There are no animosities to gratify. Men of this Convention it was no purpose of mine to speak here. I feel like apologizing for it, but your voice sent me here. I did not desire to be here, but I belong to that class of men who cannot speak and say anything. I must say something, [Loud applause.] and that I say from the fervatres of a sincere heart. In the counsel let us be pacific our balance for this great work that is before us. Let us look narrowly to our duties, and when the sun goes down upon a finished work of Saint Louis Convention, I pray Almighty God that it may be so ordered that in November your country will stand redeemed, disenthralled, and re-enfranchised in all the rights of a free people from the tyrannical bond. Man has crushed and oppressed us so long that it is my prayer. (Cheers.)

My fellow citizens of the Convention, thanking you with grateful heart over and over again. I will not detain you any longer. It would be unseemly and improper for me to hold back the stirring up of the memories of the war, spoke of the spirit which made soldiers from Bunker Hill adorn with flowers the graves of Confederate dead—a tribute from the brave to the brave. He advocated a straight-out policy for the Democracy, and said they longed to learn from the past not to go outside the party to secure leaders. "This nefarious game has been played before, and encouraged by the timorous policy of our leaders in former Conventions

DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING,
Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield St.

JOSIAH KING....N. C. REED....GEO. W. REED.

KING, REED & CO., EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

Oficial Paper of Allegheny County.

TERMS FOR 1876.
DAILY GAZETTE.
POSTAGE PREPAID.

By Mail, per annum	$8 00
By Mail, for six months	4 00
By Mail, for three months	2 00
By Mail, for one month	75
By the week, payable to Agent or Carrier	15

All remittances should be made by Express or on Money Orders, and when so forwarded will be at our risk.

WEEKLY GAZETTE.
POSTAGE PREPAID.

Single Subscribers	$1 75
Clubs of Five	1 50
Clubs of Ten	1 40

A copy is furnished gratuitously to the getter up of a Club of Ten. Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.

Give full address, post-office, county and State also name of Express Office, in order that there may be no mistakes in forwarding papers.

Persons desiring to subscribe for the GAZETTE—Daily or Weekly—will, upon application, be supplied with specimen copies, free of charge.

KING, REED & CO.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28, 1876.

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
RUTHERFORD B. HAYES,
OF OHIO.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM A. WHEELER,
OF NEW YORK.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 31f.

BONDS at Frankfort, new 5s, 102¼.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 111¼.

THE Senate Committee has reported the soldiers' bounty bill with several amendments. If all the estimates concerning the cost of this bill to the Treasury are true, and the intimations that claim agents are to be the principal parties benefitted, it is to be hoped the bill may be killed.

ALREADY the attempt has been made to fasten a back-pay charge on Wheeler,—but it is answered by the proof that he voted against the salary grab in all its stages, and returned the amount due him to the Treasury in Government bonds, which he directed to be immediately canceled. So that lie won't stick.

THE cotton crop for the coming autumn put by the *Financial Chronicle* as follows: The acreage, as compared with last year, is reduced 1 per cent., and the condition is three tenths of 1 per cent. better. These estimates point to a total area of 11,766,000 acres planted, yielding 168 1-2 pounds to the acre, and promising a total crop of 4,500,000 bales.

SENATOR CONKLING has done one commendable thing—had the Committee on Commerce, of which he is Chairman, discharged from the further consideration of the river and harbor appropriation bill. It goes to the Committee on Appropriations, which may show our Western people more mercy than did the New York Senator, and can use them no worse than he did.

LOUIS J. JENNINGS, formerly editor of the New York *Times*, who now corresponds from London for the *World*, in his last letter represents the condition of financial affairs in the London capital. Business is about nothing, investments poor and real estate on the decline. This, for London, is something serious. Thus it appears that we have at least the comfort of knowing that others suffer besides ourselves.

THE Senate has promptly and wisely confirmed the nomination of Hon. W. W. KETCHUM as United States District Judge for this District. We have already expressed our full appreciation of the appointment of this gentleman to the responsible position as District Judge, and are pleased to be informed that he will soon enter upon his duties. He is a good Republican, and a most estimable gentleman.

MESSRS. EDITORS: We have read your editorial in this morning's GAZETTE in regard to the removal of U. S. District Attorney Reed, and can fully endorse every word of it, and we will further say, if you think Mr. Reed could be induced to allow his name to be used as an independent candidate for Congress, and if you will get up a petition to that effect? We can get a large number of Republican names to it in a very few minutes. S

TUESDAY, June 27, 1876.

We do not think this at all advisable. If the scheme to behead Mr. REED is persisted in, the remedy will be thoroughly effective.

THE dead-lock in Congress over the appropriations seems assured, and there is every prospect that we will come to the end of the fiscal year only to have the several departments of the Government suspend operations. The Democrats refuse to extend existing appropriations till a suitable bill shall be perfected, and so have the responsibility for the confusion and injury that will come by the suspension of the operations of Government. The President will, no doubt, firmly execute the purpose of which he has satisfied the House.

NOT much need be said of the St. Louis Democratic National Convention, as yet. It assembled yesterday, being called to order by AUGUSTUS SCHELL, who proposed the repeal of the Resumption act, as preliminary to the resumption of specie payments. What relation the two ideas have to each other is not easily seen. HENRY PATTERSON was made temporary chairman, and aired himself on Retrenchment and Reform. After listening to Miss PHOEBE COUSINS, in relation to woman Suffrage, the Convention took a recess and afterward permanently organized, but did not make much headway with business.

THE necessities of the case have compelled us to give considerable attention to politics of late, but we hope to be able to turn aside, within a few days, to other topics. The St. Louis Convention will complete its work this week, and our local ratification meetings will be over. This will finish the important preliminary work for both parties, and the demands of the heated term will cause each to take a truce until the dog days are over. It is fortunate for the country and for the politicians that the national election is fixed late in the Fall. The politicians would probably exert themselves as much and wax even warmer in August than in the autumn, but the great majority of the people would refuse to be inflamed with party zeal while the mercury is in the nineties and the woods and mountains and seaside are inviting to comparative coolness and calm. So, although this will be the great Centennial campaign, and momentous issues for weal or woe hang upon the result, the real, active work of saving the country will be postponed until the summer is over and gone. So comfort will dictate, and we shall be glad to obey.

THE early days of July will witness, either the definite settlement of the troubles between Turkey and her provinces, or else the outbreak of war. The news is so conflicting that a very definite statement of the situation cannot be made. That Servia is ready for war, and sympathized with by the other principalities is evident,—as their's is a common cause. Some restraints are evidently imposed on Montenegro, Herzegovina and one or two smaller principalities, but whether these will be sufficient to restrain them remains to be seen. The latest outgivings are that Greece is ready to join in the insurrection. If all the Christian provinces of the Turkish Empire join against her, they certainly can attain independence, unless Turkey is aided by the Great Powers. England intimates that she will take no part in a war between Turkey and her Christian dependencies. If, however, Russia joins in, the implication is that she will aid Turkey as against that power. The complications thus are quite serious. Russia is striving to meet the views of England by direct negotiation, and is evidently full of the idea that the time for gaining possession of Constantinople is at hand, and is not disposed to miss the opportunity. Altogether it looks very much as though the Summer would yet witness a severe war in Europe.

OUR special dispatches from Washington show the inside of this business of suddenly decapitating District Attorney REED. The appointment was made by the President, at the request of Secretary of War CAMERON, who is thus already at work, settling up the scores of the State Ring in Western Pennsylvania. The facts as we have them are explicit and clear. This brings up an issue that cannot be dodged or evaded, particularly as inquiry at the Department of Justice shows that there are no charges against Mr. REED, and his standing is acknowledged to be of the best. As we remarked yesterday, he was not given the opportunity to resign, but the plan was to drive him out of office under apparently disgraceful circumstances. In brief, it is a move to show us the power of the State Ring. With these facts developed, so clearly and minutely, there is only one duty before the Republicans of Western Pennsylvania, and that is to at once determine that every vestige of favor for or interest in the State Ring shall at once be swept out of existence. It will not take long to ascertain whether our Legislative ticket is right, and our State Senators whose terms will extend till the election of United States Senator can commit themselves in some proper way against voting for a CAMERON for the United States Senate. We will need to look after that carefully. As to other offices, the people will take ample care that with the pressure of this State Ring business, there shall be no daylight there. We do not, as yet, recommend these things, although they are being strongly talked by the oldest and best Republicans in the county; but if Mr. MCCORMICK is confirmed there is no question whatever but that the onslaught will come.

THE after thoughts and wisdom,—that follow great political Conventions, are not always agreeable by any means. The friends of Governor HARTRANFT affirm their belief that our delegation held firmly together at Cincinnati, he would have been nominated. Whatever the cause of the failure, we are free to say that he would have been cordially satisfied with his nomination. But now we have the lament of the friends of BRISTOW, who put their sorrows in this way. "Had not MORTON at a critical moment refused to consent to the withdrawal of his name after his vote had steadily decreased, BRISTOW instead of HAYES would have received the votes of Kentucky and Indiana, with enough from Ohio and Pennsylvania to make him the Republican candidate." Of the situation of the Reformers the New York *Post* speaks as follows: "Many reformers, like most of those who made up the Fifth Avenue Conference, accept the result of the Cincinnati Convention as a satisfactory beginning of party reform in adverse circumstances; and they will be joined by many others if Governor HAYES' letter of acceptance gives evidence of a full appreciation of the necessities of the times and a determination to meet them. There will be others who, if the St. Louis ticket pleases them, will vote for it, even while distrustful of the Democrats as a party, in the belief of the desirability of a radical change of administration." HAYES and WHEELER should prove more satisfactory to the Reformers than any Democrat that can possibly be nominated.

RATIFY.

Our fellow Republicans of Allegheny are called upon to ratify the nomination of HAYES and WHEELER, to-morrow evening, and we hope they will do it with hearty good will. At this time of year, the evenings are pleasant, and the Diamond should be crowded to hear those who will address the meeting. We ask particularly, a large attendance that the Republicans of old Allegheny may attest their loyalty to the ticket, despite any disagreeable events that may have recently happened. If we are to join in battle against the State Ring, we must not let the Presidential ticket suffer, but show our loyalty to the party, by standing firmly up to the line of duty Mr. HAMPTON will deliver a strong, telling speech, and others will be present, equally capable of setting before the people the incentives to duty. But all else aside, they are our candidates who are to be upheld, and are worthy the most earnest endorsement of the party. Let there, then, be a full rally, and all else will be right. We shall look for the Diamond to be crowded by the upholders of Republican principles, to testify their acceptance of HAYES and WHEELER, our candidates for President and Vice President.

MR. OLIVER'S DEFENSE.

HARRY W. OLIVER, aggrieved that we should criticise his course at Cincinnati, asks that we give him space for defense, and his article appears in this issue. Any person whom we may think it our duty to refer to in these columns, is always and cheerfully accorded the use of our columns for a reply. We extend to Mr. OLIVER the courtesy we gladly extend to others. He makes specific denials of all that we have stated, although, as will be seen, so far as the letter is concerned, Mr. BLAINE'S point is not Mr. OLIVER'S point. His claim is that he wrote a letter to Mr. BLAINE, stating that he would vote for HARTRANFT,—but what did he write that to Mr. BLAINE for? More than this, did not Mr. OLIVER ask Mr. CHAMBERS for some data as to *his* vote, that he might write to Mr. BLAINE? We give him the benefit of Mr. BLAINE'S denial that he did not authorize any one to state that Mr. OLIVER wrote him a letter such as we had heard of, but we simply say that that is no proof that such a letter was not written. Nor is the fact that one letter was for HARTRANFT proof that no other letters were written. We are content to leave that branch of the case just where Mr. OLIVER has put it,—with a denial that amounts to nothing, except as it carries a slight inference that Mr. OLIVER was not committed to BLAINE. This is all there is of that.

As to Mr. OLIVER'S declaration that "no person living" heard him say he "would support or vote for BLAINE," we are compelled to take direct issue with him, and say that there are gentlemen fully equal to himself in standing and character, who say he *did* tell them before he went to Cincinnati he would support BLAINE, and there are others upon whom he left that impression without distinctly stating it in words. It is, therefore, simply a question of veracity, but we have been at the pains, since we received his letter, to amply verify this point, so far as we are concerned. As to the letter, we have not been able to investigate it, but may do so before we are done with it.

Mr. OLIVER emphasizes the point that he was instructed by the Convention under which he accepted service to vote for HARTRANFT. That is all right, so far as it went. But who instructed him to vote for HAYES as against BLAINE? That is the exact point in which we are interested, and about which we have been inquiring. Mr. OLIVER knows perfectly well that the vast majority of Republicans in the district he professed to represent desired above all else that after the delegates had done their duty by HARTRANFT he should vote for BLAINE. We know that gentlemen of veracity, with full knowledge that he had left in our hands a denial, reaffirm that he did say to them he would vote for BLAINE; and others that he left the impression with them that he would do so. Why didn't he do it?

Further, did not Mr. OLIVER receive, after he was at Cincinnati, a telegram signed by a large number of the leading Republican citizens of Allegheny, urging him, in the strongest terms, "after HARTRANFT, vote for BLAINE?" And why did he not respect their expressed wishes? But aside from all questions of promises, and knowing as he did the wishes of his constituents, why did he not respect them? This is the pith of the case against him, and we submit that his letter doesn't help him on this point. The Harrisburg instructions did not cover this branch of the case. And, finally, we ask Mr. OLIVER if he was friendly enough with Mr. BLAINE to write him at all, why did he not, when released from other pledges and instructions, vote for him? We know, and can state it in a sentence: The State Ring told him not to.

CURRENCY IN POLITICS.

It is quite evident that the currency is sue is to constitute one of the distinctive questions of the coming political canvass. At the present, the outlook is that a soft money platform will be adopted at St. Louis, in the hope of catching the western sentiment, while the personal characters of the candidates are intended to afford assurances to the hard money people East. With the Democracy it is a mere catch after votes that inspires their utterances on this subject. We fully respect those who differ with us in sentiment on this question, when we are impressed that they are all sincere; but every move and utterance of the Democracy on this subject has been so palpably insincere, that it is impossible to respect either their utterances or doings. The opportunities they have had in Congress to make a practical record on the subject have gone unimproved, and they have manifested an utter want of interest in the question. Yet it is the subject, of all others, in which this country is vitally interested. We have either to put ourselves in position to develop our resources very rapidly, or we are in danger of being swamped by our vast foreign debt. This is the grave emergency that is upon us, and that must be considered in the canvass immediately before us.

The Republican party has, wisely as we think, subordinated the currency question to that of the prosperity of the people and country. In other words, it proposes specie payments as its objective, but this in a way that shall be in accord with, and subordinate to the prosperity of the country. Our danger is this: Our debts,—National, State, Municipal and railroad are largely held abroad, to an amount not definitely ascertained, but amounting to not less than $2,000,000,000 in the aggregate. The interest on this, which must be paid in gold, or its equivalent, amounts to not less than $120,000,000 a year. Putting aside all talk about gold production and drain, the fact is palpable that we send at least one hundred and twenty millions abroad annually, for which we receive no return whatever. This is a severe drain on our resources, and a dangerous check to our prosperity. Whether we can endure this, and recuperate is the serious question that is immediately before us. It is exactly equivalent to the case of a man who is attempting to prosper in business while under heavy interest payments. If times are flush, and profits large, he can do it; but if depression comes, and trade languishes, he fails. As a country we are carrying a tremendous interest account, with hard times upon us; and the real issue is, are we going to get through successfully or must we go into bankruptcy?

Fortunately, a great nation can control its affairs to much better advantage than an individual; and upon this depends, in large measure, our future. The real objectives are the following: 1. To so develop our exportable resources that we can send our surplus productions abroad in sufficient quantity not merely to exceed our imports, but in addition, to pay our interest, and a certain proportion of the principal of our foreign debt. We will never be entirely safe, as a nation, till our foreign debt is wiped out. We can never, with absolute safety, resume specie payments, till that contingency is reached. If we were able to call in, even if it were placed in private hands in this country, $200,000,000 of our foreign indebtedness, we would be on the sure road to safety and specie resumption; but until we can do more than simply meet our foreign interest, we are not in a position to seriously think of specie payments, as our national credit will be in peril.

2. In order to this liquidation of our foreign indebtedness, it follows that the balance of trade must be in our favor. That is, we must send abroad more than we import. It matters not, so far as the point we are urging is concerned, whether these exports be of productions of the soil, manufactures, or gold. So soon as, in addition to whatever interest we owe abroad, we can send $200,000,000 additional, we will be gaining a safe position to just that extent. We may controvert terms, delay action, resort to expedients—but after all it will come to just this—we owe a certain amount abroad and must pay: and paying means to send abroad more than we import, either in productions or gold.

3. Therefore the point that most interests this country just at present is how to get the where-withal to meet the claims that are upon us! The answer should be perfectly simple and plain. There are certain of our products that are always marketable abroad. These should be produced up to the requirements of the demand, and sent abroad. There are certain foreign productions that are largely purchased in this country, which we are capable of producing. Our home products should be so protected as to shut out, during this period of national struggle, all largely competing foreign articles. We can afford now that the national safety is involved to pay our home manufacturers largely in excess of the foreign, if need be, in order to keep our wealth at home. In brief, the prosperity of the country should be developed, so that imports shall be reduced in volume, and exports increased. This done, and our way out of our financial troubles is natural and easy. When all the productive power of this country is fully developed, it is easy to extricate ourselves from our foreign debt. But with those powers impaired, we may struggle till discouragement comes, and then fall into bankruptcy. We regard this as a trial period in our career, and one that calls for the subordination of all other questions to that of national prosperity.

Card From Mr. Oliver.

ALLEGHENY CITY, June 26, 1876.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

June 23d, you gave to the public in your editorial columns an article headed "The Sell Out," from which the following is an extract:

"So also of Harry W. Oliver. If we are not greatly mistaken, he went as far as to write Mr. Blaine a letter, pledging him his vote at the Cincinnati Convention. And so far as we ever heard, Mr. Oliver, up to the time of starting, was an outspoken Blaine man. He rode in Mr. Cameron's car to Cincinnati, and was metamorphosed into an anti-Blaine man. No bolting caused this, and the fact proves that the leaders were against Blaine from the outset, and had enough power over the gentlemen named to control their action."

The above places me in a position I have not been used to occupy before my friends, and as you have been misinformed, and the statements are not true, I ask that you give like publicity to the following facts:

1st. You state that I "was an outspoken Blaine man up to the time of starting for Cincinnati."

I make answer that no person living heard me say previous to my departure for Cincinnati that I would support or vote for Mr. Blaine.

2d. You state that I "went so far as to write to Mr. Blaine a letter pledging him his (my) vote at the Cincinnati Convention."

In the above you are wrong. The reverse is the fact, as the following correspondence will show.

PITTSBURGH, June 22, 1876.

To Hon. J. G. Blaine, Washington, D. C.:

MY DEAR SIR:—Enclosed please find clipping of Pittsburgh GAZETTE editorial, wherein I am charged with going "so far as to write Mr. Blaine pledging him his (my) vote at the Cincinnati Convention." As you know the reverse to be the fact, will you give me denial, or kindly allow me to publish my letter to you of date April 18th?

I dislike troubling you, but this newspaper article is but one of a like series, and although I take full responsibility for my political acts, and am willing to receive reasonable amount of abuse therefor, I will not rest under the imputation of deceitfulness. Respectfully yours,

H. W. OLIVER, JR.

To which I received the following reply:

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 24, 1876.

H. W. Oliver, Jr., Esq., Pittsburgh, Pa.:

MY DEAR SIR: In answer to your favor of the 22d inst., Mr. Blaine (who is not able to write himself,) directs me to say that he never gave any one the slightest authority for asserting that you were pledged to his support at Cincinnati. On the contrary, the only correspondence between Mr. Blaine and yourself bearing on the subject negatived that conclusion.

Mr. Blaine regarded you as a personal friend, but not politically committed to his support. Very respectfully,

THOMAS H. SHERMAN,
Private Secretary.

Note.—On Saturday last, June 24th, I wrote Mr. Sherman, Mr. Blaine's Private Secretary, as follows: "I wrote on Thursday to Mr. Blaine, not having heard of his illness. Please do not deliver my letter to him, as the subject matter contained might annoy him. I would not have written but for the good news we had here that his health was completely restored and that he was regularly attending to business.

"Yours truly,

"H. W. OLIVER, JR."

When the State Convention that sent the delegation to Cincinnati gave these instructions: "Present the name of General John F. Hartranft as our candidate for President; give him constant and united support, and upon all questions brought before the Convention cast the vote of the delegation shall direct," I accepted service as delegate thereunder without protest or mental reservation.

My literal construction of the directions of the State Convention did not allow the splitting our candidate on the first ballot, and led to my fight against the breaking of the unit rule. If the unit rule had not been broken, the final vote of the delegation on the seventh ballot proved that Mr. Blaine would have received the whole vote of the State, and would surely have been nominated.

Much against my inclination, and contrary to all previous action of my life, I make the above statement. It is surely justifiable, however, when one is accused of breaking his verbal and written pledges, to fly to print, and give flat contradiction to one, and present written proof against the other charge.

H. W. OLIVER, JR.

ASTONISHING A LANDLADY.

Desperately in Love With the Wife of Another Man.

Fithian Esmond, alias Griffin, alias Bennett, and wife, applied eight weeks ago at a house in Clinton place, New York, for board. They selected one of the parlors in the first story. They were confidential in their relations with the landlady and paid their board promptly every week. They even offered to advance $75 to her on their board if she desired. She declined the advance. The landlady is honest and unsuspecting, and she believed that the parties were acting in good faith. One morning at breakfast Fithian asked incidentally about thieves, and after breakfast called the landlady into the hall and told her that he had been robbed in the night of valuable diamonds. His wife's necklace of pearls, he said, was also stolen. The landlady showed resentment, and the boarder added: "Oh, well, you need not be worried. They have been found. I reported the matter to Police Headquarters, and Detective Philip Riley found them. It's all right now." The landlady was reassured.

That day a gentlemanly appearing man called at the house, and said that he desired to hire a room. He was shown through the house, and when he had reached the parlor occupied by Esmond and wife he asked many questions concerning the occupants of the room. He engaged a room and paid for it in advance. Then he said, "To be frank with you, Madam, I don't wish any room. I'm desperately in love with the lady that occupies that parlor (pointing to the room occupied by Esmond and wife), and I want to be where I can look at her. I am smitten with her, and feel as if I cannot live without being where I can see her occasionally." "Why, that lady is married," said the landlady, smiling. "Excuse me, Madam," said the visitor. "I can't help it if she is. I must be where I can look at her. I cannot live away from her." The landlady laughed and her caller went away. For several days thereafter the stranger called regularly, and taking a seat in the front parlor waited the appearance of the woman he loved. He watched her for hours unknown to her, and often muttered to himself, "Oh, she is an angel," "isn't she beautiful?" "Oh, that I might speak to her once, just once." He appeared to weep at times, then he quit the house only to return within a short time. His infatuation became the topic of conversation and the butt of ridicule and merriment. He was known as the crazy lover.

Esmond and his wife lived in princely style. Every pleasant evening a carriage was driven to the door, with a footman, and they visited the parks and places of amusement, often inviting their landlady to accompany them. Esmond is of medium stature, rather dark complexioned, and is badly pockmarked. His wife is a blonde, petite, and stylish. She always attracted attention wherever she went. Her person was adorned with $2,000 worth of diamonds. Esmond pretended that he had money on deposit in the Bank of England.

Early one morning five men were seen lurking about the neighborhood, and the residents watched their movements suspiciously. At length a messenger was despatched to warn the police. An officer arrived, and, after talking with the strangers, passed on, and said that they were "all right." Soon the five men hastened to the front door of the boarding house, and bursting it open, forced their way into the parlor occupied by Fithian Esmond and wife. "Oh, my God!" cried the landlady, "what can this mean?" She was paralyzed with fear, and was unable to speak or act. Suddenly the noise in the parlor ceased. The landlady put her ear to the keyhole and listened. Faint whispers were heard within, but otherwise all was quiet. "In Heaven's name, what can this mean?" said she; "I'll get a policeman, and find out." She turned to the door leading to the street, and then the parlor door flew open, and the supposed burglars emerged with Fithian under arrest. In astonishment the landlady recognized among the parties the features of her lovesick boarder.

Again she inquired the meaning of the disturbance. The pretended lover disclosed a detective's shield, and told the landlady not to fear; that he was a detective, and wanted only her boarder, Esmond, and that he had no further use for his room. Gracefully bowing themselves out of the house, the five detectives bade the landlady good morning, and entering a close carriage with their prisoner drove rapidly away. The truth was apparent to the landlady that her princely boarder was an accomplished swindler.

Mrs. Esmond quickly followed her husband, leaving behind a trunk containing diamonds valued at $1,000. The landlady concealed the trunk and diamonds as security for her board bill. The five detectives represented five other persons who had been victimized by Esmond. The party in the carriage drove to a well-known restaurant down town at the request of Esmond, and there an arrangement was made by which the confidence man was liberated. An elaborate dinner was served, and wine flowed freely.

The detectives returned to their duties, and Esmond was set free.

A LOUISVILLE WEDDING.

An Hymeneal Affair which Took the Gossips by Surprise.

Somewhat of a sensation in the society of Louisville was produced by the very unexpected marriage of Mr. Vene P. Armstrong and Mrs. Sallie Ward Hunt. The celebration of the event, though determined on some time ago by the principals, had been kept a secret, and until the evening previous to its occurrence scarcely a half a dozen persons were cognizant of what would take place. One o'clock p. m. day was designated as the time for the marriage. At that hour a number of the immediate friends and relatives of both parties, including Mr. John McFerran, Col. Jilson P. Johnson, Dr. W. T. Leachman, Mr. T. C. Coleman, Mrs. J. B. Throckmorton, Mrs. Wm. Johnson, Mrs. Julia Johnson, and others, assembled in Mrs. Hunt's parlors, on Jefferson street, near Second, and there witnessed the union, Rev. James Craik, of Christ Episcopal Church, performing the ceremony. The Right Rev. Bishop McCloskey, of the Catholic Church of Kentucky, had been expected to officiate, but was absent from the city. Consequently, the news of its celebration produced a great deal of comment throughout Louisville, both parties being so well and favorably known. Mr. Armstrong is one of the most prominent business men of Louisville. He is a partner in the prosperous pork firm of McFerren, Armstrong & Co., and was connected conspicuously with the Board of Trade as long as it remained in existence. Socially he possesses qualities that never fail to secure the friendship of all acquaintances. Kind, clever, jovial and warm-hearted, he treats all alike, and is highly esteemed by everybody. Mrs. Sallie Ward Hunt is the eldest daughter of the late Robert J. Ward, the head of one of the most famous of Southern families. Her mother, Mrs. Emily Flournoy, was a daughter of Matthews Flournoy, a lineal descendant of the ancient Huguenots, and who gained distinction as an officer in the Revolutionary war. Mr. Robert J. Ward was a merchant of Louisville and New Orleans. He was very wealthy and lived in princely style. Mr. Ward possessed those intellectual qualities which stamp the great man, and the moral ones which secure everlasting friendship. At the age of twenty-eight he was elected Speaker of the House of Representatives of Kentucky. His wife possessed rare intellectual gifts and great personal loveliness, and their house was the center of social enjoyment. Sallie Ward was extensively known in Europe and America as a fashionable belle of the West. The high position of her famous family, her extraordinary personal beauty and fascination, and her connection with noted persons conspicuously placed Miss Ward among the queens of American society. Since the death of Dr. Hunt, her husband, Mrs. Sallie Ward Hunt has lived coolly and quietly along, devoting her time to the education and interests of her only son, John Ward Hunt, now recognized as one of the best young men of Louisville. After the ceremony yesterday, Mr. and Mrs. Armstrong received the congratulations of their friends and relatives, and then departed via the Short Line for a jaunt through the East during which they will drop in at the Centennial.

The Original Uncle Tom.

Josiah Henson, who lives at Dresden, and who was the original of Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe's "Uncle Tom's Cabin," has been attending the annual conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church held in this city, says the Toronto *Mail*, during the part week. In a few days he intends to leave for England, accompanied by his wife. Last evening he said that he was born on the 15th of June, 1789, in Maryland, and was sent to Kentucky, where he was shifted from one house to another. When sold by one master to another his pedigree was given the same as that of a horse. He was described as a No. 1 negro, and had the recommendation attached that his master could trust his life with him. He bought his freedom, but his master took him back into slavery again, which disheartened him and made him stubborn. The second year after this he was sent to New Orleans, and separated from his wife and children. He then made up his mind to escape, and having got his family about 250 miles below Louisville, traveled to Canada in 1830 on foot with two of his children in a pack on his back. In speaking of the injuries he sustained through the inhuman treatment of his master, he said that the latter, while drunk, often wanted to strip and whip him, but finding that he could not do it, called three others to assist him. His master then cut a stick from the fence and broke both of his shoulders and arm, and injured him so that he could never afterward dress himself. A year last spring he had a slight attack of paralysis. A young lady asked him during the evening if he knew of the presence in town of his grandchildren, when he said he did not, as he had forty-four grandchildren and six great grandchildren, and could not remember all of their names.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH.
Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President, John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents, A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Robert O. Schmerta.
Secretary and Treasurer—CHAS. G. MINOR.
Solicitor—JOHN H. HAILEY.

Centennial Visitors,
FROM
ALL NATIONS,
Universally use H. T.
Babbitt's Best Soap.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Centennial Headquarters
FOR
MUSLIN, BUNTING
AND
SILK FLAGS,
LANTERNS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
ALSO,
CROQUET.

Full Set, 8 Balls and 8 Mallets	$1 00
Full Set	1 50
" " fine	2 50
" " with Patent Socket	3 00
" " " fine	3 50

C. Yeager & Co.
110 MARKET STRET.

WALL PAPER!
Be of good cheer
To all good people it doth appear
That spring time housewifery draweth near,
Therefore
W. P. Marshall
Hath received a new collection of
WALL PAPERS
In Leather, Brocade, Gold, Satin Stencil-panels, Pictures, Illuminated Borders and Surbases, in styles old and styles new, at all grades of prices, at
NEW STORE ROOMS,
74 SEVENTH STREET
(FORMERLY IRWIN.)

JAMES LITTELL,
Senior Member of the Firm of
LITTELL & MECHLING,
WHOLESALE LIQUOR DEALER
NO. 237 LIBERTY AND 244 PENN STREETS.

ABDUL McCLURE & CO.'S
BROOM FACTORY
AND
Paper Warehouse,
NO. 309 LIBERTY STREET,
Flour Sacks and Grocer's Bags, also, Dealers in Brushes, Woodenware, &c., &c.,
309 Liberty St., Head of Smithfield St.

MILLER, FORSE & CO.,
(Late Miller & Ricketson,)
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
OLD MONONGAHELA RYE
WHISKIES,
IMPORTERS OF
Fine Wines, Brandies, Ales, Cigars, &c.
211 LIBERTY STREET,
678 PITTSBURGH

Enameled
WROUGHT IRON PIPE,
FOR GAS, WATER, SEWERAGE, SOIL PIPE, &c.,
MANUFACTURED BY
National Tube Works Co.,
Guaranteed against the effect of water, air or earth, singly or combined.
JAS. W. BATCHELOR, Agent,
COR. THIRD AVE. AND WOOD STREET.

AIKEN & CO.
SLATE
DEALERS AND ROOFERS
OFFICE AND YARD,
Cor. Liberty and Eleventh Sts.
Opposite Grain Elevator,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Sole agents for the celebrated Chapman Slate.

MERCHANT TAILOR,
B. TIEGEL
NO. 53 SMITHFIELD STREET,
Just received, a full line of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, Spring and Summer Wear.
LOWEST PRICES.

1876. ESTABLISHED 23 YEARS. 1876.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28.

SPECIALTIES AND SPECIAL PRICES,
IN EVERY DEPARTMENT FOR THIS WEEK, AT
WM. SEMPLE'S, Nos. 155, 167 and 169 Federal Street, Allegheny City, Pa.

Dress Goods!
For this week special prices have been made on nearly all lines of our large and beautiful line of Dress Goods, Silks, &c., and every counter contains good bargains.
Special Bargains
In newest styles of Summer Plaids, from 8c to 25c, worth one-half more formerly.
Special Bargains
In latest styles Fine Summer Plaids in great variety of materials, from 25c to $1.00, sold usually at one-third to one-half more.
Special Bargains
In a beautiful assortment of Brocade Mohairs from 25c to $1, never sold less than one-half per yard more.
Special Bargains
In Black Alpacas, very best possible value, from 12½c to $1.
Special Bargains
In Black Gros Grain Dress Silks from 75c to $4.50 per yard, and we respectfully ask an examination of this line.
Special Bargains
In a full and beautiful line of Colored Silks, from $1.00 to $2.50—these are special good bargains.
Special Bargains
In a choice assortment of Lawns from 12½c to 37½c. Also, in all shades of Dress, Duster and Blouse Linens from 12½ to 37½c.
Special Bargains
And a special good bargain in Plain, Striped and Checked Black and Colored Hernanis and Grenadines from 5c to $2.
New Low Prices on all Goods.

Ladies' Wear!
Special good bargains will be found for this week in Ladies' Suits, Sacques, Shawls, &c., and lowest prices possible on every article on our second floor.
Special Bargains
Ladies' Plain, Braided and Embroidered Linen and Grass Cloth Suits.
Special Bargains
Full assortment of Misses' Plain, Braided and Embroidered Linen Suits.
Special Bargains
In Ladies' White Barred Jaconet Suits, at $2.50, worth just $8.00.
Special Bargains
We are offering special inducements in our large assortment of Ladies' and Misses' Muslin Underwear, in great variety of styles.
Special Bargains
In a beautiful assortment of White Goods, fully one-third lower than usual prices.
Special Bargains
In Ladies' Calico and Chintz Wrappers, Skirts, Waists, &c. And extra good bargains in Llama Lace Points, Sacques and Capes, Fancy Striped Shawls, &c.
Special Bargains
All kinds of wearing apparel for Infants at lowest prices.
Special Bargains
Ready-made Clothing of latest styles, for Gents, Youths and Boys
Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Slippers, &c., for Ladies, Misses, Children, Men and Boys at much less than usual prices.
Special Bargains for This Week.

DRY GOODS!
A very large stock of all kinds of Domestic and Housekeeping Dry Goods, which we are offering this week at special low prices.
Special Bargains
Best makes Fast Colored Calicos at 5c, and 6¼c, Best make Shirting Calicos, choice styles at 6¼c.
Special Bargains
Fine qualities of Bleached Muslins at 6¼, 7, 8½, and 10c, special good value 46-inch Bleached Pillow Case Muslin only 12½c.
Fine Damask Table Napkins, slightly imperfect at $1 per dozen.
Special Bargains
In Pillow Case and Sheeting Muslins, Twilled and Linen Sheetings, Irish and Family Linens, Loom Linens and Table Damasks.
Special Bargains
In Madder, Buff, White and Turkey Red Damasks, Fine Damask Table Cloths of all colors, Table Napkins all colors to match.
Special Bargains
In Ticklings, Checks, Shirting Checks, German Ticks and Checks, Cheviot Shirtings, Ginghams, Striped Awning Ducks, Canvas.
Special Bargains
In Linens for Lap Rugs, fine Fringed and Plain Lap Rugs.
RED, WHITE AND BLUE BUNTINGS for Flags.
Special Bargains
In White and Fancy Bed Quilts. Lowest prices for Carpets, Oil Cloths, Mattings and everything in the way of Housefurnishing Goods.
Attractive Bargains This Week.

NEW GOODS!
COLUMN OF SPECIALTIES.
Special Bargains
Just received in Gents' Fine White Dress Shirts at only 75c.
Special Bargains
Also, in Unlaundried Shirts, all-Linen 3-ply Front, and all-Linen 2-ply Cuffs, at only 75c sold usually at $1.
Special Bargains
A large line of Parasols and Silk Sun Umbrel as, in all sizes and a great variety of styles, at special bargains.
Special Bargains
In Hamburg Edgings and Insertings, large assortment and best value ever offered.
Special Bargains
In latest styles Hats and Bonnets.
Special Bargains
In the latest styles of Ribbons, Flowers, Tips, &c.
Special Bargains
In New Sash Ribbons, New Sash Ribbons.
Special Bargains
In Sea Side Hats, etc.
Special Bargains
In everything now on our counters.
The Lowest Prices Yet Reached.

REMOVALS.
REMOVAL.
Niemann & Ahlers, Merchant Tailors
And Dealers in Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,
Have removed to No. 101 SMITHFIELD STREET third door from Fifth avenue, Howard Block.
REMOVAL.
CAYWOOD & LEWIS,
General Produce Commission Merchants,
Have removed to 335 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa. Agents for TWIN BROS. YEAST.
REMOVAL.
Watt, Lang & Co.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
FLOUR DEALERS
HAVE REMOVED TO
331 LIBERTY STREET.
REMOVAL.
ENGLAND & BINDLEY,
HARDWARE,
50 Seventh Avenue,
Three doors below Grant street. One and a half squares from Union Depot.

GREAT SALE
OF
DRY GOODS.
One of the largest stocks of Dry Goods in this part of the State to be sold regardless of cost or value,
To Quit the Business.
Being about to engage in another business, I offer my entire stock of Dry Goods at prices that will insure their sale within
SIXTY DAYS!
This stock must be sold. Price not so much an object as to realize rapidly on the goods. This is a genuine bona fide closing out sale, as every dollar's worth of goods must be disposed of by September 1st.
This is a rare opportunity to secure good bargains. Stock is very full, comprising over
$75,000 Worth of New and Desirable Goods.
Come early, as the best goods will likely be disposed of first.
Everything sold at private sale, and marked down to less than half their value.
We cannot enumerate prices—come and see our prices.
A. W. ERWIN,
172 & 174 Federal Street,
Allegheny City, Pa.

WHITE, ORR & CO.,
35 Fifth Avenue,
GREAT REDUCTIONS
IN PRICES OF
Sacques and Suits.

Silk Polonaises, reduced from	$120 00 to $50 00
" " " "	75 00 to 35 00
Cashmere Polonaises, reduced from	45 00 to 25 00
Cashmere

DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING, Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield St.

JOSIAH KING.....J. P. REED.....GEO. W. REED.

KING, REED & CO., EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

Official Paper of Allegheny County.

TERMS FOR 1876.

DAILY GAZETTE.

POSTAGE PREPAID.

By Mail, per annum	$6 00
By Mail, for six months	3 00
By Mail, for three months	1 50
By Mail, for one month	75
By the week, payable to Agent or Carrier	15

All remittances should be made by Express or Money Orders, and when so forwarded will be at our risk.

WEEKLY GAZETTE.

POSTAGE PREPAID.

Single Subscriber	$1 75
Clubs of Five	1 50
Clubs of Ten	1 00

A copy is furnished gratuitously to the getter up of a Club of Ten. Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.

Give full address, including Post-office, County and State also county Express Office, in order that there may be no mistakes in forwarding papers.

Persons desiring to subscribe for the GAZETTE—Daily or Weekly—will, upon application, be supplied with specimen copies, free of charge.

KING, REED & CO.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28, 1876.

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES,
OF OHIO.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

WILLIAM A. WHEELER,
OF NEW YORK.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp $11.

Bonds at Frankfort, new 5s, 102¼.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 111¾.

THE Senate Committee has reported the soldiers' bounty bill with several amendments. If all the estimated outstanding the cost of this bill to the Treasury are true, and the intimations that claim agents are to be the principal parties benefitted, it is to be hoped the bill may be killed.

ALREADY the attempt has been made to fasten a back-pay charge on Wheeler,—but it is answered by the proof that he voted against the salary grab in all its stages, and returned the amount due him to the Treasury in Government bonds, which he directed to be immediately cancelled. So that fib won't stick.

THE cotton crop for the coming season put by the *Financial Chronicle* as follows: The acreage, as compared with last year, is reduced 1 per cent, and the condition is in these parts 1 per cent, better. These offsets raise price to a total area of 11,796,000 acres planted, yielding 169 1-2 pounds to the acre, and promising a total crop of 4,500,000 bales.

SENATOR CONKLING has done one commendable thing,—had this Committee on Commerce, of which he is Chairman, discharged from the further consideration of the river and harbor appropriation bill. It goes to the Committee on Appropriations, which may cheat our Western people more nicely than did the New York Senator, and can use them no worse than he did.

LOUIS J. JENNINGS, formerly editor of the New York *Times*, who now corresponds from London for the *World*, in his last letter represents the condition of financial affairs in the London capital. Business is almost nothing, investments poor and real estate on the decline. This, for London, is something serious. Thus it appears that we have at least company in enduring what others suffer besides ourselves.

THE Senate has promptly and wisely confirmed the nomination of Hon. W. W. KETCHUM as United States District Judge for this District. We have already expressed our full appreciation of the appointment of this gentleman to the responsible position as District Judge, and are pleased to be informed that he will soon enter upon his duties. He is a good Republican, and a most estimable gentleman.

MESSRS. EDITORS: We have read your editorial in this morning's GAZETTE in regard to the renewal of U. S. District Attorney Reed, and can fully endorse every word of it, and we will further add: If you think Mr. Reed could be induced to allow his name to be used as an independent candidate for Congress, and if you will get up a petition to that effect we can get a large number of Republican names to it in a very few minutes. G. S.

TUESDAY, June 27, 1876.

We do not think this at all advisable. If the scheme to defeat Mr. REED is pushed in, the remedy will be thoroughly effective.

THE dead-lock in Congress over the appropriations seems assured, and there is every prospect that we will come to the end of the fiscal year only to have the several departments of the Government suspend operations. The Democrats refuse to extend existing appropriations till a suitable bill shall be perfected, and so have the responsibility for the confusion and injury that will come by the suspension of the operations of Government. The President will, no doubt, firmly execute the purpose of which he has satisfied the House.

NOT much need be said of the St. Louis Democratic National Convention, as yet. It assembled yesterday, being called to order by AUGUSTUS SCHELL, who proposed the repeal of the Resumption act, as preliminary to the resumption of specie payments. What relation the two ideas have to each other is not easily seen. HENRY PATTERSON was made temporary chairman, and stood himself on Retrenchment and Reform. After listening to Miss PHOEBE COUSINS, in relation to woman Suffrage, the Convention took a recess and after ward permanently organized, but did not make much headway with business.

THE necessities of the case have compelled us to give considerable attention to politics of late, but we hope to be able to turn aside, within a few days, to other topics. The St. Louis Convention will complete its work this week, and the local ratification meetings will be over. This will finish the important preliminary work for both parties, and the demands of the heated term will cause each to take a truce until the dog days are over. It is fortunate for the country and for the politicians that the national election is fixed late in the Fall. The politicians would probably exert themselves as much and wax even warmer in August than in the autumn, but the great majority of the people would refuse to be infected with party zeal while the mercury is in the nineties and the weeds and vegetables and seeds are inviting to comparative coolness and calm. So, although this will be the great Centennial campaign, and momentous issues for weal or woe hang upon the result, the real, active work of saving the country will be postponed until the summer is over and gone. So comfort will dictate, and we shall be glad to obey.

THE early days of July will witness, either the definite settlement of the troubles between Turkey and her provinces, or else the outbreak of war. The news is so conflicting that a very definite statement of the situation cannot be made. That Servia is ready for war, and sympathized with by the other principalities is evident,—as their's is a common cause. Some restraints are evidently imposed on Montenegro, Herzegovina and one or two smaller principalities, but whether these will be sufficient to restrain them remains to be seen. The latest outgivings are that Greece is ready to join in the insurrection. If all the Christian provinces of the Turkish Empire join against her, they certainly can attain independence unless Turkey is aided by the Great Powers. England intimates that she will take no part in a war between Turkey and her Christian dependencies. If, however, Russia joins in, the implication is that she will aid Turkey as against that power. The complications thus are quite serious. Russia is striving to meet the views of England by direct negotiation, and is evidently full of the idea that the time for gaining possession of Constantinople is at hand, and is not disposed to miss the opportunity. Altogether it looks very much as though the Summer would yet witness a severe war in Europe.

OUR special dispatches from Washington show the inside of this business of suddenly decapitating District Attorney REED. The appointment was made by the President, at the request of Secretary of War CAMERON, who is thus already at work, settling up the scores of the State Ring in Western Pennsylvania. The facts as we have them are explicit and clear. This brings up an issue that cannot be dodged or evaded, particularly as inquiry at the Department of Justice shows that there are no charges against Mr. REED, and his standing is acknowledged to be of the best. As we remarked yesterday, he was not given the opportunity to resign, but the plan was to drive him out of office under apparently disgraceful circumstances. In brief, it is a move to show us the power of the State Ring. With these facts developed, so clearly and minutely, there is only one duty before the Republicans of Western Pennsylvania, and that is to at once determine that every vestige of Ring favor or interest in the State Ring shall at once be swept out of existence. It will not take long to ascertain whether our Legislative ticket is right, and our State Senators whose terms will extend till the election of United States Senator can commit themselves in some proper way against voting for a CAMERON for the United States Senate. We will need to look after that carefully. In the meantime, the people will take ample care that with the overthrow of this State Ring business, there shall be no daylight there. We do not, as yet, recommend things, although they are being strongly talked of by the oldest and best Republicans in the county; but if Mr. REED's removal is confirmed there is no question whatever but that the onslaught will come.

THE after thoughts and wisdom,—that follow great political Conventions, are not always agreeable by any means. The friends of Governor HARTRANFT affirm their belief that had our delegation held firmly together at Cincinnati, he would have received the nomination. Had the name of the Soldier's boy been presented, they say, he would have been cordially satisfied with his nomination. But now we have the friends of the friendless BRISTOW, who thought they made moves in this way. "Had not MORTON at a critical moment refused to consent to the withdrawal of his name after his vote had steadily decreased, BRISTOW instead of HAYES would have received the votes of Kentucky and Indiana, with enough from Ohio and Pennsylvania to make him the Republican candidate." Of the situation of the Reformers the New York *Post* speaks as follows: "Many reformers, like most of those who made up the Fifth Avenue Conference, accept the result of the Cincinnati Convention as a satisfactory beginning of party reform in adverse circumstances; and they will be joined by many others if Governor HAYES' letter of acceptance gives evidence of a full appreciation of the necessities of the times and a determination to meet them. There will be others who, if the St. Louis ticket pleases them, will vote for it, even while distrusting it as the Democrats as a party, in the instinct of the Democratic as a radical enough reformers." Curtis and Wheeler should have been nominated, true to their records, but we will never do what we can, possibly be satisfied.

EXTRA.

Our fellow Republicans of Allegheny are called upon to ratify the nomination of HAYES and WHEELER, to-morrow evening, and we hope they will do it with hearty good will. At this time of year, the evenings are pleasant, and the Diamond should be crowded to hear those who will address the meeting. We ask particularly, a large attendance that the Republicans of old Allegheny may attest their loyalty to the ticket, despite any disagreeable events that may have recently happened. If we are to join in battle against the State Ring, we must not let the Presidential ticket suffer, but show our loyalty to the party, by standing firmly up to the line of duty Mr. HAMPTON will deliver a strong, telling speech, and others will be present, equally capable of setting before the people the incentives to duty. But all else aside, they are our candidates who are to be upheld, and are worthy the most earnest endorsement of the party. Let there, then, be a full rally, and all else will be right. We shall look for the Diamond to be crowded by the upholders of Republican principles, to testify their acceptance of HAYES and WHEELER, our candidates for President and Vice President.

MR. CLAYMER'S DEFENSE.

HARRY W. OLIVER, aggrieved that we should criticise his course at Cincinnati, asks that we give him space for defense, and his article appears in this issue. Any person whom we may think it our duty to refer to in these columns, is always and cheerfully accorded the use of our columns for a reply. We extend to Mr. OLIVER the courtesy we gladly extend to others. He makes specific denials of all that we have stated, although, as will be seen, so far as the letter is concerned, Mr. BLAINE's point is not Mr. OLIVER's point. His claim is that he wrote a letter to Mr. BLAINE, stating that he would vote for HARTRANFT,—but what did he write that to Mr. BLAINE for? More than this, did not Mr. OLIVER ask Mr. CHAMBERS for some data as to *his* vote, that he might write to Mr. BLAINE? We give him the benefit of Mr. BLAINE's denial that he did not authorize any one to *state* that Mr. OLIVER *wrote him* a letter such as we had heard of, but we simply say that that is no proof that such a letter was not written. Nor is the fact that one letter was for HARTRANFT proof that no other letters were written. We are content to leave that branch of the case just where Mr. OLIVER has put it,—with a denial that amounts to nothing, except as it carries a slight inference that Mr. OLIVER was not committed to BLAINE. This is all there is of that.

As to Mr. OLIVER's declaration that "no person living" heard him say he "would support or vote for BLAINE," we are compelled to take direct issue with him, and say that there are gentlemen fully equal to himself in standing and character, who say he *did* tell them before he went to Cincinnati he would support BLAINE, and there are others upon whom he left that impression without distinctly stating it in words. It is, therefore, simply a question of veracity, but we have been at the pains, since we received his letter, to simply verify this point, so far as we are concerned. As to the letter, we have not been able to investigate it, but may do so before we are done with it.

Mr. OLIVER emphasizes the point that he was instructed by the Convention under which he accepted service to vote for HARTRANFT. That is all right, so far as it went. But who instructed him to vote for HAYES as against BLAINE? That is the exact point in which we are interested, and about which we have been inquiring. Mr. OLIVER knows perfectly well that the vast majority of Republicans in the district he professed to represent desired above all else that after the delegates had done their duty by HARTRANFT he should vote for BLAINE. We know that gentleman of veracity, with full knowledge that he had left in our hands a denial, reaffirm that he did say to them he would vote for BLAINE; and others that he left the impression with them that he would do so. Why didn't he do it?

Further, did not Mr. OLIVER receive, after he was at Cincinnati, a telegram signed by a large number of the leading Republican citizens of Allegheny, urging him, in the strongest terms, "after HARTRANFT, vote for BLAINE?" And why did he not respect their expressed wishes? But aside from all questions of promises, and knowing as he did the wishes of his constituents, why did he not respect them? This is the pith of the case against him, and we submit that his letter doesn't help him on this point. The Harrisburg instructions did not cover this branch of the case. And, finally, we ask Mr. OLIVER if he was friendly enough with Mr. BLAINE to write him at all, why did he not, when released from other pledges and instructions, vote for him? We know, and can state it in a sentence: The State Ring told him not to.

CURRENCY IN POLITICS.

It is quite evident that the currency is to be to constitute one of the distinctive questions of the coming political canvass. At the present, the outlook is that a soft money platform will be adopted at St. Louis, in the hope of catching the western sentiment, while the personal characters of the candidates are intended to afford assurances to the hard money people East. With the Democracy it is a mere catch after votes that inspires their utterances on this subject. We fully respect those who differ with us in sentiment on this question, when we are impressed that they are all sincere; but every move and utterance of the Democracy on this subject has been so palpably insincere, that it is impossible to respect either their utterances or doings. The opportunities they have had in Congress to make a practical record on the subject have gone unimproved, and they have manifested an utter want of interest in the question. Yet it is the subject, of all others, to which this country is vitally interested. We have either to put ourselves in position to develop our resources very rapidly, or we are in danger of being swamped by our vast foreign debt. This is the grave emergency that is upon us, and that must be considered in the canvass immediately before us.

The Republican party has, wisely as we think, subordinated the currency question to that of the prosperity of the people and country. In other words, it proposes specie payments as its objective, but this in a way that shall be in accord with, and subordinate to the prosperity of the country. Our danger is this: Our debts,—National, State, Municipal and railroad are largely held abroad, to an amount not definitely ascertained, but amounting to not less than $2,000,000,000 in the aggregate. The interest on this, which must be paid in gold, or its equivalent, amounts to not less than $120,000,000 a year. Putting aside all talk about gold production and drain, the fact is palpable that we send at least one hundred and twenty millions abroad annually, for which we receive no return whatever. This is a severe drain on our resources, and a dangerous check to our prosperity. Whether we can endure this, and recuperate is the serious question that is immediately before us. It is exactly equivalent to the case of a man who is attempting to prosper in business while under heavy interest payments. If times are flush, and profits large, he can do it; but if depression comes, and trade languishes, he fails. As a country we are carrying a tremendous interest account, with hard times upon us; and the real issue is, are we going to get through successfully or must we go into bankruptcy?

Fortunately, a great nation can control its affairs to much better advantage than an individual; and upon this depends, in large measure, our future. The real objectives are the following: 1. To so develop our exportable resources that we can send our surplus productions abroad in sufficient quantity not merely to exceed our imports, but in addition, to pay our interest, and a certain proportion of the principal of our foreign debt. We will never do what we can, possibly be satisfied.

2. In order to this liquidation of our foreign indebtedness, it follows that the balance of trade must be in our favor. That is, we must send abroad more than we import. It matters not, so far as the point we are urging is concerned, whether these exports be of productions of the soil, manufactures, or gold. So soon as, in addition to whatever interest we owe abroad, we can send $200,000,000 additional, we will be gaining a safe position to just that extent. We may controvert terms, delay action, resort to expedients—but after all it will come to just this—we owe a certain amount abroad and must pay; and paying means to send abroad more than we import, either in productions or gold.

3. Therefore the point that most interests this country just at present is how to get the where-withal to meet the claims that are upon us! The answer should be perfectly simple and plain. There are certain of our products that are always marketable abroad. These should be produced up to the requirements of the demand, and sent abroad. There are certain foreign productions that are largely purchased in this country, which we are capable of producing. Our home products should be so protected as to shut out, during this period of national struggle, all largely competing foreign articles. We can afford now that the national safety is involved to pay our home manufacturers largely in excess of the foreign, if need be, in order to keep our wealth at home. In brief, the prosperity of the country should be developed, so that imports shall be reduced in volume, and exports increased. This done, and our way out of our financial troubles is natural and easy. When all the productive power of this country is fully developed, it is easy to extricate ourselves from our foreign debt. But with those powers impaired, we may struggle till discouragement comes, and then fall into bankruptcy. We regard this as a trial period in our career, and one that calls for the subordination of all other questions to that of national prosperity.

Card From Mr. Oliver.

ALLEGHENY CITY, June 26, 1876.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

June 23d, you gave to the public in your editorial columns an article headed "The Sell Out," from which the following is an extract:

"So also of Harry W. Oliver. If we are not greatly mistaken, he went as far as to write Mr. Blaine a letter, pledging him his vote at the Cincinnati Convention. And so far as we ever heard, Mr. Oliver, up to the time of starting, was an outspoken Blaine man. He rode in Mr. Cameron's car to Cincinnati, and was metamorphosed into an anti-Blaine man. No bolting ensued this; and the fact proves that the leaders were against Blaine from the outset, and had enough power over the gentlemen named to control their action."

The above places me in a position I have not been used to occupy before my friends, and as you have been misinformed, and the statements are not true, I ask that you give like publicity to the following facts:

1st. You state that I "was an outspoken Blaine man up to the time of starting for Cincinnati."

I make answer that no person living heard me say previous to my departure for Cincinnati that I would support or vote for Mr. Blaine.

2d. You state that I "went so far as to write to Mr. Blaine a letter pledging him his (my) vote at the Cincinnati Convention."

In the above you are wrong. The reverse is the fact, as the following correspondence will show:

PITTSBURGH, June 22, 1876.

To Hon. J. G. Blaine, Washington, D. C.:

MY DEAR SIR:—Enclosed please find clipping of Pittsburgh GAZETTE editorial, wherein I am charged with going "so far as to write Mr. Blaine pledging him his (my) vote at the Cincinnati Convention." As you know the reverse to be the fact, will you give me denial, or kindly allow me to publish my letter to you of date April 18th?

I dislike troubling you, but this newspaper article is but one of a like series, and although I take full responsibility for my political acts, and am willing to receive reasonable amount of abuse therefor, I will not rest under the imputation of deceitfulness. Respectfully yours,

H. W. OLIVER, JR.

To which I received the following reply:

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 24, 1876.

H. W. Oliver, Jr., Esq., Pittsburgh, Pa.:

MY DEAR SIR: In answer to your favor of the 22d inst., Mr. Blaine (who is not able to write himself),* directs me to say that he never gave any one the slightest authority for asserting that you were pledged to his support at Cincinnati. On the contrary, the only correspondence between Mr. Blaine and yourself bearing on the subject negatived that conclusion.

Mr. Blaine regarded you as a personal friend, but not politically committed to his support. Very respectfully,

THOMAS H. SHERMAN,
Private Secretary.

**Note.*—On Saturday last, June 24th, I wrote Mr. Sherman, Mr. Blaine's Private Secretary, as follows: "I wrote on Thursday to Mr. Blaine, not having heard of his illness. Please do not deliver my letter to him, as the subject matter contained might annoy him. I would not have written but for the good news we had here that his health was completely restored and that he was regularly attending to business.

"Yours truly,

"H. W. OLIVER, JR."

When the State Convention that sent the delegation to Cincinnati gave these instructions: "Present the name of General John F. Hartranft as our candidate for President; give him constant and united support, and upon all questions brought before the Convention cast the vote of Pennsylvania as a unit, as a majority of the delegation shall direct," I accepted service as delegate thereunder without protest or mental reservation.

My literal construction of the directions of the State Convention did not allow the quitting our candidate on the first ballot, and led to my fight against the breaking of the unit rule. If the unit rule had not been broken, the final vote of the delegation on the seventh ballot proved that Mr. Blaine would have received the whole vote of the State, and would surely have been nominated.

Much against my inclination, and contrary to all previous action of my life, I make the above statement. It is surely justifiable, however, when one is accused of breaking his verbal and written pledges, to fly to print, and give flat contradiction to one, and present written proof against the other charge.

H. W. OLIVER, JR.

ASTONISHING A LANDLADY.

Desperately in Love With the Wife of Another Man.

Fithian Esmond, alias Griffin, alias Bennett, and wife, applied eight weeks ago at a house in Clinton place, New York, for board. They selected one of the parlors in the first story. They were confidential in their relations with the landlady and paid their board promptly every week. They even offered to advance $75 to her on their board if she desired. She declined the advance. The landlady is honest and unsuspecting, and she believed that the parties were acting in good faith. One morning at breakfast Fithian asked incidentally about thieves, and after breakfast called the landlady into the hall and told her that he had been robbed in the night of valuable diamonds. His wife's necklace of pearls, he said, was also stolen. The landlady showed resentment, and the boarder added: "Oh, well, you need not be worried. They have been found. I reported the matter to Police Headquarters, and Detective Philip Riley found them. It's all right now." The landlady was reassured.

That day a gentlemanly appearing man called at the house, and said that he desired to hire a room. He was shown through the house, and when he had reached the parlor occupied by Esmond and wife he asked many questions concerning the occupants of the room. He engaged a room and paid for it in advance. Then he said, "To be frank with you, Madam, I don't wish any room. I'm desperately in love with the lady that occupies that parlor (pointing to the room occupied by Esmond and wife), and I want to be where I can look at her. I am an itetea with her, and feel as if I cannot live without being where I can see her occasionally." "Why, that lady is married," said the landlady, smiling. "Excuse me, Madam," said the visitor. "I can't help it if she is. I must be where I can look at her. I cannot live away from her." The landlady laughed and her caller went away. For several days thereafter the stranger called regularly, and taking a seat in the front parlor waited the appearance of the woman he loved. He watched her for hours unknown to her, and often muttered to himself, "Oh, she is an angel," "isn't she beautiful?" "Oh, that I might speak to her once, just once." He appeared to weep at times, then he quit the house only to return within a short time. His infatuation became the topic of conversation and the butt of ridicule and merriment. He was known as the crazy lover.

Esmond and his wife lived in princely style. Every pleasant evening a carriage was driven to the door, with a footman, and they visited the parks and places of amusement, often inviting their landlady to accompany them. Esmond is of medium stature, fairly complexioned, and is badly pockmarked. His wife is a blonde, petite, and stylish. She always attracted attention wherever she went. Her person was adorned with $2,000 worth of diamonds. Esmond pretended that he had money on deposit in the Bank of England.

Early one morning five men were seen lurking about the neighborhood, and the residents watched their movements suspiciously. At length a messenger was despatched to warn the police. An officer arrived, and, after talking with the strangers, passed on, and said that they were "all right." Soon the five men hastened to the front door of the boarding house, and bursting it open, forced their way into the parlor occupied by Fithian Esmond and wife. "Oh, my God!" cried the landlady, "what can this mean?" She was carried off in a faint, and was unable to speak or act. Suddenly the noise in the parlor ceased. The landlady put her ear to the keyhole and listened. Faint whispers were heard within, but otherwise all was quiet. "In Heaven's name, what can this mean?" said she; "I'll get a policeman, and find out." She turned to the door leading to the street, and then the parlor door flew open, and the supposed burglars emerged with Fithian under arrest. In astonishment the landlady recognized among the parties the features of her lovesick boarder.

Again she inquired the meaning of the disturbance. The pretended lover disclosed a detective's shield, and told the landlady not to fear; that he was a detective, and wanted only her boarder, Esmond, and that he had no further use for his room. Gracefully bowing themselves out of the house, the five detectives bade the landlady good morning, and entering a close carriage with their prisoner drove rapidly away. The truth was apparent to the landlady that her princely boarder was an accomplished swindler.

Mrs. Esmond quickly followed her husband, leaving behind a trunk containing diamonds valued at $1,000. The landlady concealed the trunk and diamonds as security for her board bill. The five detectives represented five other persons who had been victimized by Esmond. The party in the carriage drove to a well-known restaurant down town at the request of Esmond, and there an arrangement was made by which the confidence man was liberated. An elaborate dinner was served, and wine flowed freely.

The detectives returned to their duties, and Esmond was set free.

A LOUISVILLE WEDDING.

An Hymeneal Affair which Took the Gossips by Surprise.

Somewhat of a sensation in the society of Louisville was produced by the very unexpected marriage of Mr. Vess P. Armstrong and Mrs. Sallie Ward Hunt. The celebration of the event, though determined on some time ago by the principals, had been kept a secret, and until the evening previous to its occurrence scarcely a half dozen persons were cognizant of what would take place. One o'clock Friday was designated as the time for the marriage. At that hour a number of the immediate friends and relatives of both parties, including Mr. John McFerran, Col. Jilson P. Johnson, Dr. W. T. Leachman, Mr. T. C. Coleman, Mr. J. R. Throckmorton, Mrs. Wm. Johnson, Mrs. Julia Johnson, and others, assembled in Mrs. Hunt's parlors, on Jefferson street, near Second, and there witnessed the union, Rev. James Craik, of Christ Episcopal Church, performing the ceremony. The Right Rev. Bishop McCloskey, of the Catholic Church of Kentucky, had been expected to officiate, but was absent from the city. Consequently, the news of its celebration produced a great deal of comment throughout Louisville, both parties being so well and favorably known. Mr. Armstrong is one of the most prominent business men of Louisville. He is a partner in the prosperous pork firm of McFerran, Armstrong & Co., and was connected conspicuously with the Board of Trade as long as it remained in existence. Socially he possesses qualities that never fail to secure the friendship of all acquaintances. Kind, clever, jovial and warm-hearted, he treats all alike, and is highly esteemed by everybody. Mrs. Sallie Ward Hunt is the eldest daughter of the late Robert J. Ward, the head of one of the most famous of Southern families. Her mother, Mrs. Emily Flournoy, was a daughter of Matthews Flournoy, a lineal descendant of the ancient Huguenots, and who gained distinction as an officer in the Revolutionary war. Mr. Robert J. Ward was a merchant of Louisville and New Orleans. He was very wealthy and lived in princely style. Mr. Ward possessed those intellectual qualities which stamp the great man, and the moral ones which secure everlasting friendships. At the age of twenty-eight he was elected Speaker of the House of Representatives of Kentucky. His wife possessed rare intellectual gifts and great personal loveliness, and their house was the center of social enjoyment. Sallie Ward was extensively known in Europe and America as a fashionable belle of the West. The high position of her famous family, her extraordinary personal beauty and fascination, and her connection with noted persons conspicuously placed Miss Ward among the queens of American society. Since the death of Dr. Hunt, her husband, Mrs. Sallie Ward Hunt has lived cosily and quietly alone, devoting her time to the education and interests of her only son, John Ward Hunt, now recognized as one of the best young men of Louisville. After the ceremony yesterday, Mr. and Mrs. Armstrong received the congratulations of their friends and relatives, and then departed via the Short Line for a jaunt through the East during which they will drop in at the Centennial.

The Original Uncle Tom.

Josiah Henson, who lives at Dresden, and who was the original of Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe's "Uncle Tom's Cabin," has been attending the annual conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church held in this city, says the Toronto *Mail*, during the past week. In a few days he intends to leave for England, accompanied by his wife. Last evening he said that he was born on the 15th of June, 1789, in Maryland, and was sent to Kentucky, where he was shifted from one house to another. When sold by one master to another his pedigree was given the same as that of a horse. He was described as a No. 1 negro, and had the recommendation attached that his master could trust his life with him. He bought his freedom, but his master took him back into slavery again, which disheartened him and made him stubborn. The second year after this he was sent to New Orleans, and separated from his wife and children. He then made up his mind to escape, and having got his family about 250 miles below Louisville, traveled to Canada in 1830 on foot with two of his children in a pack on his back. In speaking of the injuries he sustained through the inhuman treatment of his master, he said that the latter, while drunk, often wanted to strip and whip him, but finding that he could not do it, called three others to assist him. His master then cut a stick from the fence and broke both of his shoulders and arm, and injured him so that he could never afterward dress himself. A year last spring he had a slight attack of paralysis. A young lady asked him during the evening if he knew of the presence in town of his grandchildren, when he said he did not, as he had forty-four grandchildren and six great grandchildren, and could not remember all of their names.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President, John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents. A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Bahm, G. Pitcairn-bee, Robert C. Schmertz.
Secretary and Treasurer—CHAS. G. MINOR.
Solicitor—JOHN H. BAILEY.

Centennial Visitors,
FROM
ALL NATIONS,
Universally use B. T.
Babbitt's Best Soap.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Centennial Headquarters
FOR
MUSLIN, BUNTING
AND
SILK FLAGS,
LANTERNS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
ALSO,
CROQUET.
Full Set, 8 Balls and 8 Mallets.....$1 00
Full Set.....2 00
" " fine.....3 50
" " with Patent Socket.....3 00
" " fine.....3 50
C. Yeager & Co.
110 MARKET STREET.

WALL PAPER!
Be of good cheer
To all good people it doth appear
That spring time housewifery draweth near,
Therefore
W. P. Marshall
Hath received a new collection of
WALL PAPERS
In Leather, Brocade, Gold, Satin Stencil-panels, Pictures, Illuminated Borders and Surissues, in styles old and styles new, at all grades of prices, at
NEW STORE ROOMS,
74 SEVENTH STREET
(FORMERLY IRWIN.)

JAMES LITTELL,
Senior Member of the Firm of
LITTELL & MECHLING,
WHOLESALE LIQUOR DEALER
NO. 337 LIBERTY AND 244 PENN STREETS.

ABDIEL McCLURE & CO.'S BROOM FACTORY
AND
Paper Warehouse,
NO. 309 LIBERTY STREET,
Flour Sacks and Grocer's Bags, also, Dealers in Brushes, Woodenware, &c., &c.,
309 Liberty St., Head of Smithfield St.

MILLER, FORSE & CO.,
(late Miller & Eicketson,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
OLD MONONGAHELA RYE WHISKIES,
IMPORTERS OF
Fine Wines, Brandies, Ales, Cigars, &c.
311 LIBERTY STREET,
678 PITTSBURGH

Enameled
WROUGHT IRON PIPE,
FOR GAS, WATER, SEWERAGE, SOIL PIPE, &c.,
MANUFACTURED BY
National Tube Works Co.,
Guaranteed against the effect of water, air or earth, singly or combined.
JAS. W. BATCHELOR, Agent,
COR. THIRD AVE. AND WOOD STREET.

AIKEN & CO.
SLATE
DEALERS AND ROOFERS
OFFICE AND YARD,
Cor. Liberty and Eleventh Sts.
Opposite Grain Elevator,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Sole agents for the celebrated Chapman Slate.

MERCHANT TAILOR,
B. TIEGEL
NO. 55 SMITHFIELD STREET,
Just received, a full line of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, Spring and Summer Wear.
LOW PRICES.

1876. ESTABLISHED 23 YEARS. 1876.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28.

SPECIALTIES AND SPECIAL PRICES,

IN EVERY DEPARTMENT FOR THIS WEEK, AT

WM. SEMPLE'S, Nos. 155, 167 and 169 Federal Street, Allegheny City, Pa.

Dress Goods!

For this week special prices have been made on nearly all lines of our large and beautiful line of Dress Goods, Silks, &c., and every counter contains good bargains.

Special Bargains
In newest styles of Summer Plaids, from 8c to 25c, worth one-half more formerly.
Special Bargains
In latest styles Fine Summer Plaids in great variety of materials, from 25c to $1.00, sold usually at one-third to one-half more.
Special Bargains
In a beautiful assortment of Brocade Mohairs from 25c to $1, never sold less than one-half per yard more.
Special Bargains
In Black Alpacas, very best possible value, from 12½c to $1.
Special Bargains
In Black Gros Grain Dress Silks from 75c to $1 50 per yard, and we respectfully ask an examination of this line.
Special Bargains
In a full and beautiful line of Colored Silks, from $1.00 to $2.50—these are special good bargains.
Special Bargains
In a choice assortment of Lawns from 12½c to 37½c. Also, in all shades of Dress, Duster and Blouse Linens from 12½ to 37½c.
Special Bargains
And a special good bargain in Plain, Striped and Checked Black and Colored Hernanis and Grenadines from 5c to $2.

New Low Prices on all Goods.

GREAT SALE
OF
DRY GOODS.
One of the largest stocks of Dry Goods in this part of the State to be sold regardless of cost or value,
To Quit the Business.
Being about to engage in another business, I offer my entire stock of Dry Goods at prices that will insure their sale within
SIXTY DAYS!
This stock must be sold. Price not so much an object as to realize rapidly on the goods. This is a genuine bona fide closing out sale, as every dollar's worth of goods must be disposed of by September 1st.
This is a rare opportunity to secure good bargains. Stock is very full, comprising over
$75,000 Worth of New and Desirable Goods.
Come early, as the best goods will likely be disposed of first.
Everything sold at private sale, and marked down to less than half their value.
We cannot enumerate prices—come and see our prices.
A. W. ERWIN,
172 & 174 Federal Street,
Allegheny City, Pa.

WHITE, ORR & CO.,
35 Fifth Avenue.
GREAT REDUCTIONS
IN PRICES OF
Sacques and Suits.

Silk Polonaises, reduced from	$120 00 to $50 00
" " " "	75 00 to 35 00
Cashmere Polonaises, reduced from	45 00 to 25 00
Cashmere Polonaises, reduced from	40 00 to 20 00
Cashmere Overskirts and Basques, reduced from	75 00 to 50 00
Cashmere Overskirts and Basques, reduced from	50 00 to 25 00
Satin, reduced from	45 00 to 20 00
" " "	40 00 to 15 00
" " "	25 00 to 10 00
" " "	15 00 to 6 00
" " "	10 00 to 4 00

A LOT OF
WHITE JACONET SUITS,
Reduced from $6.00 to $2.00, $8.00 to $3.00, $10.00 to $4.00.
THE NEWEST THING OUT.
GOULARD PERCALE SUITS.
IN BLACK,
And the Dark Shades of BLUE, MYRTLE and BROWN.
JUST OPENED BY
F. H. EATON & CO.
CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.

CARPETS.
CARPETS. OIL CLOTHS, MATTINGS, Window Shades, AT LOWEST PRICES. D. & F. S. WELTY, 115 and 117 Federal St., ALLEGHENY. CARPETS.
CALDWELL'S NEW BUILDING.

CARPETS.
There are Three Reasons Why Everybody Should Buy from
M'FARLAND, COLLINS & CO.,
NO. 101 FIFTH AVENUE.
1st—Our sales room being on Second Floor, our expenses are less than any other house of the same class.
2d—We buy everything from Manufacturers, so that our customers have but one profit to pay.
3d—We sell for Cash, avoiding thereby losses by bad debts, and are offering goods at the LOWEST PRICES.

NEW
SPRING PATTERNS
JUST OPENED.
Next to U. S. Custom House and Postoffice.

MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES
Draw Daily. Prizes ranging from $50,000 to $1,000! and an endless number of Small Prizes.
TICKETS $1 TO $10.
Single Number Lottery Draws June 30th.
CAPITAL PRIZE $30,000. TICKETS $5.
Address, for Circular and Tickets,
MURRAY, MILLER & CO.,
Box 2446, St. Louis.
20 BBLS. CHOICE NAVY BEANS
For sale by
J. B. CANFIELD,

Ladies' Wear!

Special good bargains will be found for this week in Ladies' Suits, Sacques, Shawls, &c., and lowest prices possible on every article on our second floor.

Special Bargains
Ladies' Plain, Braided and Embroidered Linen and Grass Cloth Suits.
Special Bargains
Full assortment of Misses' Plain, Braided and Embroidered Linen Suits.
Special Bargains
In Ladies' White Barred Jaconet Suits, at $3.50, worth just $8.00.
Special Bargains
We are offering special inducements in our large assortment of Ladies' and Misses' Muslin Underwear, in great variety of styles.
Special Bargains
In a beautiful assortment of White Goods, fully one-third lower than usual prices.
Special Bargains
In Ladies' Calico and Chintz Wrappers, Skirts, Waists, &c. And extra good bargains in Linen Lace Points, Sacques and Capes, Fancy Striped Shawls, &c.
Special Bargains
All kinds of wearing apparel for Infants at lowest prices.
Special Bargains
Ready-made Clothing of latest styles, for Gents, Youths and Boys.
Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Slippers, &c., for Ladies, Misses, Children, Men and Boys at much less than usual prices.

Special Bargains for This Week.

Summer Reductions
AT
JOS. HORNE & CO.'S
RETAIL,
197 and 199
PENN AVE.
NOW MADE.
Attention is directed to the following:
LADIES' AND MISSES'
STRAW HATS AND BONNETS,
Latest shapes, at 25, 50, 75c and $1.
SMALL BOYS' STRAW HATS,
At 25, 50, 75c and $1.
Tartatan Trimmed Sun Hats.
FINE FRENCH FLOWERS
Closing out at 25, 50, 75 and $1 per Spray.
100 PIECES
COLORED SASH RIBBONS,
At 25c per yard.
Narrow Trimming Ribbons,
From No. 3 to No. 12—never so low before.
Llama Lace Sacques and Points
AT HALF PRICE.
Parasols & Sun Umbrellas
BELOW COST.
BARGAINS IN
Lisle, Thread and Silk Gloves
ON COUNTER.
Brocade Silks, Brocade Hernanis, Vel

FINANCIAL.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK

Cor. Diamond and Wood Streets,

In Germania Bank Building,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, - - - - - - $200,000

D. E. DAVIDSON, President
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits received and 6 per cent. interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, June 28, 1876.

A quiet and undisturbed day, yesterday, gave the financiers the time for cozy thought and subtle plans. This, however, is not just what is desired. The banks have an ample supply of loanable funds, and but light demands upon them. There are pools forming for the control of unoccupied mills, but this aside, and the usual operations are all that is occurring. There is very little speculative investment of any kind and the quietude of summer has fallen on all sublunary affairs. The same is true of real estate, and all matters of business. It is believed, however, that the good time coming is not far away, and that as soon as the extreme heat of summer is past an active and paying trade will spring up.

—Three hundred millions of civilized people in Europe, filled with the spirit of modern life, competing for the markets of the world in all that art can produce, and possessing enormous wealth accumulated through ages of toil, do not raise food enough for their own consumption. We are indebted to that old world some two thousand millions of dollars. We can pay that debt without coin by the simple process of increasing our exports of domestic products on a stupendous scale. How shall we find the speediest means of doing this? Stimulating the ambition and commercial enterprise of our great cities; encouraging railroad competition on the broadest scale; making great sacrifices for great ends; building more grain elevators everywhere; reducing time and charges on cargoes; putting our surplus capital and energy into wheat growing; these are the means that occur to us. Until Chicago developed the grain trade on such a splendid scale nothing like it was known in America. And the facilities offered enormously stimulated production. The railroad war expands the area of production of the system over continents and oceans. If we can grasp and hold firmly the food trade of Europe the commerce of the Orient will be insignificant in comparison. And that we can and will do it let our long mastery of the cotton trade show. This grand effort appeals to the exhibition of the American nature. That it will destroy railroad investments is the merest moonshine ever dreamed of.—*Philadelphia North American.*

—The *Financial Chronicle* takes strong grounds against the wisdom and justice of taxing bank capital or bank deposits, and heartily endorses the appeal of the bank officers assembled in Washington last week to get rid of the tax. The taxing of bank surplus is also earnestly opposed. Congress compels the banks to have a surplus, and some of the States punish them with a big tax for holding it. The banks now have to pay one per cent. a year upon their notes, one-half per cent. upon their deposits, and one-half per cent. upon the average amount of the capital not invested in United States bonds. No objection, it is said, is made to the tax on circulation.

—The crop accounts are favorable thus far in the season, and the reports received at the Cotton Exchange in regard to the great staple of the South indicate a splendid crop. Cotton this year will probably be raised on a cheaper basis than ever before in the history of the country; the Southern people are practising the strictest economy. This is necessary in view of the low prices at which cotton has ruled for some time past and the general depression in the market for manufactured goods.

—In the detailed statement of gold and silver exported from New York last week, there were shipments of subsidiary silver coin amounting to $105,384, including $54,884 to St. Johns, P. R.; $40,000 to Hamacoa, $5,000 to Liverpool, and $4,500 to Havana. This amount equals about one-half the silver payments made by the sub-Treasury in that city during the week, and is an indication, when taken in connection with the large quantity sent to San Francisco, and the hoarding process, where the silver change is going to.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

The following transfers of real estate have been placed on file in the Recorder's office since our last report:

Rt. Rev. M. Domenec to Rt. Rev. John Tuigg, April 7, 1876; all the property in the city of Erie held in trust for various charitable, literary and religious purposes.....$

Modern Life Insurance and Improvement Company to James M. Jope, May 1, 1876; lot on East End avenue, in Twenty-second ward, Pittsburgh, front.....feet, depth.....feet.....$ 600

R. H. Fife, Sheriff, to Josiah Cohen et al., June 17, 1876; interest of C. H. Paulson to lots Nos. 110 to 113 inclusive, in plan of Allegheny City, Ridge street.....$20,000

John D. Dunlap et ux. to C. Miller, January 15, 1876; 41 acres 128 perches in Richland township.....$2,926

T. Tobias et ux. to Sarah Chambers, April 1, 1874; lot on Lacock street, First ward, Allegheny.....$2,200

H. F. W. Hespenheide et al. to Conrad Winkleman, January 1, 1876; lot on Penn street, First ward, Pittsburgh.....$10,333

Robinson Bros., Brokers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

Gold	111¾	5-20's 1868-coupons	124
U. S. 6's 1881, coup	120¾	5-20's 1867	122¾
" 1865	118¾	Currency 6's	126
" 1865 new	120¾	New 5 per cents	117½
5-20's 1867	122½	10-40's coupons	118¾

RAILWAYS.

N. Y. Central	103¾	Ohio & Mississippi	16¾
Erie	13½	Union Pacific	95
L. C.	96¾	Toledo & Wabash	2
C. C. & I. C.	2¾	Harlem	126
St. Paul	39¾	Adams Express	110¾
Do. Pref.	69¾	American Express	58¾
Michigan Southern	90¾	Wells, Fargo & Co.	87½
Northwestern	80¾	W. Fargo & Co. Ex	89¾
Northwestern Com.	42¾	Quicksilver	14¾
Do. Pref.	80	Mariposa	8¾
Rock Island	109	Hannibal & St. Jo.	13¾
Cleve. & Pitts.	91¾	Panama	138
Pacific Mail	34¾	Iron Mountain	16
Western Union Tel.	86¾		

Robinson Bros. furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board:

P. R. R. (B)	82¾	Cen. Trans. (A)	48
Reading (B)	44¾	Empire do. (B)	—
U. Cos. of N. J. (A)	140	A. V. R. R. 7.30's (B)	103¾
Oil Creek (B)	9½	P. C. & St. L. (B)	84¾
Lehigh Valley (B)	56¾	N. Pacific bonds—none	

NEW YORK, June 27, 1876.

Money closed easy at 2@2½ per cent.; prime mercantile paper 4½@5½. The customs receipts were $284,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $3,787,000. The clearings were $22,000,00. Sterling was firm at 488@490. Gold was weak at 111¾. Governments were firm. Railroad bonds were strong. State securities were quiet; Tennessees were strong. Stocks were dull, but in the main firm, with Michigan Central, Northwests and Lake Shore as features. The sales were only 60,000 shares.

*Government*s.—United States Coupons 1881, 122¾; 5-20s '65, 115¾; do. new, 120¾; do. '67, 122¾; do. '68, 124; new 5s, 117; 10-40s, 117½; do. coupons, 118½; currency 6s, 126.

State Bonds.—Tennessees old 46½; do. new, 46½; Virginia new, 57½; do. old, 57; Missouri 6s, 101½.

Stocks.—Western Union Telegraph Company, 66½; Quicksilver, 14¾; do preferred, 18; Pacific Mail, 34¾; Mariposa, 8¾; do. preferred, 9½; Adams Express, 110; Fargo Express, 59½; American Express, 58; United States Express, 73½; New York Central, 103½; Erie, 13¾; do. preferred, 20; Harlem, 125½; do. preferred, 126; Michigan Central, 90½; Panama, 30; Union Pacific, 59; Lake Shore, 84½; Illinois Central, 97; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 92½; Northwestern common, 42¾; do. preferred, 66; C. C. C. & I., 2; New Jersey Central, 73½; Rock Island, 109; St. Paul, 39¾; do. preferred, 69¾; Toledo & Wabash, 2; do. preferred, 3; Fort Wayne, 101; Terre Haute, 103; do. preferred, 113; Chicago & Alton, 102; do. preferred, 108; Ohio & Mississippi, 16¾; Delaware & Lackawanna, 106½; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Co., 17½; Missouri Pacific, 6½; Atlantic & Pacific, 2½; Indiana Central, 3½; Burlington & Quincy, 114½; Hannibal & St. Joseph, 9½; Central Pacific bonds, 110; Union do., 106½; U. P. land grant, 101½; do. Sinking Fund bonds, 91½.

LONDON, June 27.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £62,000. Consols: 94½; 5-20s of '65, 106½; do '67, 108¾; 10-40s, 107½; new 5s, 109½; New York Central, 98; Erie, 13¾; preferred, 18½.

PARIS, June 27.—Rentes 106f 75c.

FRANKFORT, June 27.—United States new 5s, 109½.

BERLIN, June 27.—The statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows a decrease of 9,000,000 marks the past week.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, June 27, 1876.

Business in commercial circles continues to drag, as it usually does at this particular time, and our merchants generally do not expect to do much until after harvest. There is an increasing demand for Sugars, also for winter cured Meats, particularly Hams, and prices are firm and tending upward. Grain and Flour continue dull, as also are Hay and Mill Feed. There is a fair demand for Butter and Eggs, and the latter are advancing.

APPLES—Sales of new crop at $2.50@2.50 per bbl as to quality.

BEANS—Scarcely any inquiry, and it looks as if the supply here, notwithstanding it is small, would have to be carried over, as there is an abundance of fresh vegetables; we quote nominally at $1a1.10 ₱ bu. for navies, although some holders would accept almost any price in order to close out.

BROOM CORN—Dull; sales in small lots only. We quote: Choice No. 1 Hurl, 9; No. 2 Hurl, 8c; choice green brush, 8c; red tipped, 7c; insides and covers, 5a4½c; crooked, 4a3c.

BUTTER—There is an increasing demand, but no change in pr ces; prime to choice solid packed, 15a17c. The receipts have been comparatively light for some days past.

BERRIES—Raspberries were sol t to-day at $7a8 ₱ stand, and Cherries at $6. Blackberries will put in their appearance before long

CHEESE—There is a steady consumptive demand, but no change in prices; prime new Ohio Factory, 8¾a9¾c to the trade, and 9¾a10c in a jobbing way.

DRIED FRUIT—Continues dull; it is about out of season, and there is scarcely enough doing to establish quotations.

EGGS—Continue in light supply, and prices are still tending upward; we now quote fresh receipts at 15a16c. There is always an increasing demand just before the Fourth of July.

FLOUR—There is a very fair demand for good spring wheat flours, but winters continue dull; the former are taking the place largely of the latter. Spring wheat flours, $6a6.75, the outside figure for choice Minnesotas; red winters, $6.50a7; ambers, $7.25a7.50; patent process and fancy white wheat, $8.50a9.50. Rye Flour, $4.75a5.

GROCERIES—The market for Sugars is firm at the advance noted in our issue of yesterday, and there is an increasing d mand. Coffee is also strong, although there is not as much activity in it as there is in Sugars, nor is it to be expected. Prunes, Raisins and all kinds of foreign Dried Fruits are dull.

RICE.

Carolina	6¾a7¾	Louisiana	6¼a6¾

SUGARS.

Cut Loaf	12 a	Standard B	10¾a
Crushed	11¾a	Standard Ex C	10¾a
Granulated	11¾a	Ref. Yellow	8¾a 9¾
Powdered	11¾a	N. O. new crop	8¾a 9
Standard A	10¾a		

SYRUPS

Choice	65a70	Fair	45a50
Prime	60a60	Dark	45a50

MOLASSES.

N. O. Choice	65	N. O. strictly prime	62
Fair	60	Demara	50a55

TEAS.

Young Hyson	35a0	Japan	40a55
Gunpowder	45a0	Oolong	35a55
Imperial	40a0	Breakfast	35a75

COFFEES.

Fancy Rio	23 a	Rio (ft pkgs)	20¾
Prime Rio	22	Laguayra	24
Good Rio	20	Roasted Java	30
Old Gov Java	32		

GRAIN—There is little or nothing doing in wheat, prices are lower to-day than nominal. The Oat market continues quiet and unchanged; mixed, 32a33; white, 34a35. It begins to look however, as if prices had about touched bottom for the present. Corn continues exceedingly dull; Ear appears be almost unsaleable as it is now stanted. The last sale reported was at 50c, but it is doubtful whether that figure could now be obtained. Sale of 1 car good Indiana Shelled at 51c, sacked at seller's expense. Rye quiet and unchanged at 75a77c.

HAY—The market for baled is reported dull at $12a13 for No. 1 timothy and $10a11 for No. 2. Loose from country wagons, $16a18.

MILL FEED—There is no demand scarcely except in a small way, and prices are weak but nominal; unchanged: Bran on track, $11a12; Seconds and Shipstuffs, $13a14; Middlings, $18a20; Chopped Feed, $19a21.

ONIONS—In fair supply and lower; selling at $2a2.50 ₱ bbl, for new crop.

OILS—Extra No. 1, Lard oil (Winter) 92a95c ₱ gallon; No. 1 do, 80c; No. 2 do, 70c; White Miners oil, 60c; yellow do, 47c; Linseed Oil, raw, 57c; do. boiled, 62c. Carbon oils are unchanged; 15c for Ligonier; pure West Virginia Lubricating, 25c; No. 2 do, 20c. There is a very fair demand for Miners' oil, and the market is steady at quotations.

POTATOES—The supply of old crop being light prices are a shade better; selling in a jobbing way from store at 40a45c per bu; New Potatoes, $2.50a3.00 per bbl.

PROVISIONS—Winter cured meats continue firm, and the indications jus now are that Hams will go still higher, as the stock is light and the demand increasing. The took of Hams in Cincinnati is down considerably, and our advices from other leading centres are of a similar character.

Hams—Et S C ₱ ℔		Less Pork ₱ bbl.	22½c
Do. Canvassed	14¾	Short Cut do	20.50
Shoulders Et S. C.	—	Lard, prime leaf, les 12½	
Do. Canvassed	11¾	Lard, Ref. for cash	9¾
B'fast Bacon S. C.	—	mer use—in tres	13
Do. Canvassed	14¾	Do. ——½ bbls.	13¾
Dried Beef Et S. C.	—	Do. ——¼ bbls.	14¾
Do, Canvassed	15	Do. 3 ℔ caddies	15
Beef Tongues S. C.	—	Do. 6 ℔ do	15½
Pork do	16¾	Do. 5 ℔ do	15¾
Bacon shoulders	9	Do. 5 ℔ do	14¾
Bacon Rib Sides	12¾	Do. 10 ℔ do	14¾
Clear Sides	12¾	Ham Sausage	—

BAGS—Steady at 3c ₱ ℔ for good country mixed.

TALLOW—Quiet at 7¾a8c ₱ ℔ for country rendered, and 8¾a8¾c for choice city rendered.

Trade Revival.

There are many indications that prices of most classes of merchandise have reached a point where there will be but little if any further decline, and while there may not be any very material improvement in values, the dangerous element of continued depreciation probably will not long exist to any such extent as to have a marked effect on business interest. After prices shall have reached the lowest point, it will require some time for the public to appreciate the situation, but time will surely produce confidence, confidence will surely produce business, prices will speedily recover the normal condition. The same mental characteristic that forces the majority of business men to believe that prices must always tend upward obliges them also, in a period of depreciation, to believe that the opposite tendency is perpetual. We believe that periods of crisis or period of commercial depression, as a result of this utter want of confidence values fall to a point always every per cent below their normal condition. Whenever we have reached or nearly reached the lowest point we may be certain that a change for the better is in operation, but a comparison of prices of some of our leading articles of commerce with antebellum prices always results strongly in favor of the latter. In comparison of prices between periods somewhat remote can never be absolutely correct, as the principle of classification in all lines of trade is constantly changing, but the figures below will very nearly approximate a true result:

PRICES IN MAY IN EACH YEAR.

Wheat Flour, State	bbl.	$5.90	$5.20
Corn Meal	bbl.	3.80	3.70
Wheat, prime White	bu.	1.65	1.60
Oats	bu.	42	53
Corn	bu.	83	64
Coal, Anthracite	ton	5.50	6.00
Cotton, midland uplands	lb.	11¾	12¾
Leather, hemlock sole	lb.	28	25
Mess Pork	bbl.	17.75	21.75
Mess Beef	bbl.	9.50	11 00
Lard	lb.	11¾	12¾
Lard, refined white	lb.	10¾	13
Wool	lb.	40	43
Iron, Scotch pig	ton	24.50	32.42

(Gold premium and dull added

Weekly Review of the Louisville Tobacco Market.

The receipts this week were about 1,800 hhds, or 200 less than last week. Sales, 1,569 hhds, being 31 hhds less than last week. Sales for the past two weeks (taking into account 246 hhds reviewed) the receipts to be 84 hhds more than the sales.

In heavy tobaccos, good leafy lugs and fine grades of useful substantial leaf have been in light supply, and although few buyers were on hand prices for fine and selections have been maintained, while all the lower grades are easier, viz.: Trashy and common lugs are 50c lower, good lugs (excepting where they are very heavy, rich, and leafy) are 50c lower, common and medium leaf 75 to $1.50 lower; the market for such grades at times being irregular; but at the close, as stated, with the same want of life on the part of buyers that had been said, and purchases on New York account, although less this week than for several weeks past, still leading material strength. The demand for heavy tobaccos of all grades.

Nondescript tobaccos have been largely in excess all the week, and all grades are 50c lower, and barely sustained at that.

The receipts of cutting tobaccos have been light and for the most part same as for some time past, consisted of lower grades mainly. Demand for fine cutting offered is good, and prices uniformly well sustained all round.

Dark tobaccos have been in excess in the receipts, and are 50c lower, while anything good and colory is scarce and bring full prices, with a good demand for such.

Manufacturing wrapping leaf of all kinds continue scarce, and doe deedly rich and fine, in black wrappers, commands full prices. The best offered this week sold at $16.25, which, everything considered, is as high as they have been.

On Monday and Tuesday the weather throughout the State was most unseasonably cool, in some instances stopping pricing. Since then it has been hot, with thunder showers daily, which has been favorable for handl ng, as well s planting and crop prospects generally, although, as is always the case, we hear of complaints from isolated spots.

Quotations for this week are as follows:

	Nondesc ipt.	Ly-bodied.	Cutting.
Common lugs	$ 3 00a 3 50	$ 3 50a 4 00	$ 4 00a 7 00
Good lugs	5 00 a5 50	6 00a 7 50	7 00a 9 00
Common leaf	5 50a 7 00	7 00a 9 00	9 00a11 00
Good leaf	6 50a 7 00	9 00a11 00	11 00a14 00
Fine leaf		11 0a14 00	14 00a18 00
Selections		15 00a18 00	Nominal.

With $1 to $3 less for hogsheads mixed, light weight, or in bad order.

Reports Regarding the Wheat Crop.

It is advisable at the present time to watch the reports closely in regard to the prospect of the growing wheat crop. All kinds of rumors are afloat from different sections of the West regarding the damage by storms and insects, and it is surmised that a fair percentage, at least, of these representations are reported by parties interested in speculative movements in the markets. A letter was received on Change to-day from Rushford, Minn.—the heart of the wheat district—stating that the crop had been damaged slightly by the cold and wet weather, but would recover, and that no sign of fins of any description had been seen in that vicinity. Advices from Nebraska state that the recent rains have been of great benefit to the growing crop.—*Chicago Inter-Ocean.*

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, June 27, 1876.

The general position of the market continues favorable to refiners, and the consequence is an increased business; nearly all our refineries are now in operation; the shipments to the seaboard are large and increasing. Refined was higher to-day than it has been for a year, while the raw article is barely holding its own. United certificates were quoted at $2.03¾, and immediate shipment, $2.35. Refined, as compared with yesterday, was ¾a¾c higher. New York, 15¾c; Philadelphia delivery, 15; Richmond, 14¾c; on cars here to go to Philadelphia, 13¾c, with sales.

The Gipsey left for Huntington yesterday with a cargo, and the I. S. Keifer will probably get out to-day for the same point.

Oil Barrel market is fairly active and steady at $1.05 for countries, and 1.20a1.25, city make.

SHIPMENTS OF REFINED OIL EAST VIA, A. V. R. R.

Shipper	Consignee	Bbls.
N. W. Stevenson	Central o w	1,661
B. S. Duncan	Penn o w	619
J. Bushnell	Crystal o w	486
J. Bushnell	Liberty o w	478
J. Bushnell	Model o w	462
G. M. Robinson	Penn o w	332
S. Craig	Brilliant o w	80
S. Craig	Citizens o w	80
Total		6,144

SHIPMENTS OF REFINED OIL EAST, VIA, A. V. R. R.

Shipper	Consignee	Bbls.
Oil Co	Warden F & Co	1,207
Liberty O Co	Warden F. & Co	160
Brilliant O W	Warden, F. & Co	1,208
Standard Oil Co	Warden, F & Co	1,436
Total		4,211

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL VIA A. V. R. R.

Shipper	Consignee	Bbls.
N. W. Stevenson	Central o w	1,661
B. S. Duncan	Penn o w	619
J. Bushnell	Crystal o w	486
J. Bushnell	Liberty o w	478
J. Bushnell	Model o w	462
G. M. Robinson	Penn o w	332
S. Craig	Brilliant o w	80
S. Craig	Citizens o w	80
Total		6,144

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO, June 27, 1876.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat in fair demand, but at lower rates; No. 2 Chicago spring $1.03¼ spot or June; $1.03¾a1.03⅝ July; $1.04 August rejected 75c. Corn firmer; No. 2 46¾c spot; 46¾c bid June; 46¾c bid July; rejected 42c. Oats steady and in fair demand; No. 2 30½c spot, 29⅝a30c July; 29c August; rejected 24c. Rye dull and lower; 67c. Barley strong and higher, 60c spot or July; 60½c bid August.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet; $19.10a19.15 spot; $19 July; $19.12½a19.15 August. Lard firm; $11.65 cash; $11.10 July; $11.20a $11.22½ August. Bulk shoulders 7¾a7½c; clear rib 9⅝c; clear 10c.

WHISKY—$1.10.

On Call Board wheat was quiet and firm; $1.03 1-2a1.03⅝ July; $1.04¼ August. Corn quiet; 46 1-2a46⅝c July; 46½c August. Oats dull; nominally 30c cash, June or July.

New York.

NEW YORK, June 27.—Flour still in buyers' favor; receipts 13,000 bbls; superfine western and State $2.50a4.10; common to good $4.10a4.95; good to choice $5a5.55; white wheat extra $5.35a7.25; extra Ohio $4.75a7; do St. Louis $5.75a9. Rye flour steady. Corn meal unchanged. Wheat quiet and steady; receipts 269,000 bushels; No 1 spring $1.20a1.39; No 1 Sheboygan $1.30; No 2 Milwaukee $1.10a1.18; No 1 soft $1; No 3 Chicago spring 91½c. Barley and malt firm and unchanged. Corn quiet; receipts 102,000 bushels; No 2 and graded western and mixed 58½a59c; ungraded 59 1-2a60c. Oats dull; receipts 39,000 bushels; western mixed State 33a42c. Sugar firm; fair to good refining 8a8¼c; prime 8¾c. Petroleum dull; crude 8¾a 9¼c; refined 12¾c; sales 1,000 bbls. Rice and molasses and rice quiet and unchanged. Pork dull at $19,35a19,40. Beef unchanged. Lard quiet and firm; prime steam $11,37½ all.50. Butter quiet and unchanged. Cheese dull and nominal. Whisky quiet and unchanged.

Foreign.

LONDON, June 27.—Refined petroleum 11a11¼d.

ANTWERP, June 27.—Refined petroleum 31f.

LIVERPOOL, June 27.—Cotton dull at 6¼ a6¾d; sales of 5,000 bales, including 1,000 bales speculation and export and 1,000 No 1 American. Wheat dull; California white wheat average 9s 8d a10s; club 9s 10d a10s 5d; red western spring No. 2 to No. 1 8s 2da 9s 6d. Corn: western mixed 25¾a25 3-4s. Peas 36s 3d@38s. Lard 52¾s.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, June 27.—Petroleum firm; refined 14¾c; crude 11c. Flour slow; extra $4.25a4.62½; Ohio and Indiana family $6.25a6.75. Wheat quiet; western red 85a81. Rye 75a80c. Corn quiet; yellow 56a58c; mixed 54a56c. Oats in fair active; mixed 30a33c; white 35a42c. Whisky $1.14 for western. Butter firm; New York and Bradford county extras 23a25c; firsts 20a22c; western extras 18a20c; firsts 16a17c. Cheese at ady; western fine 8¼a8½c. Eggs: western 17a18c.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, June 27.—Cotton dull at 11¼c. Flour quiet and firm. Wheat dull and nominal at 90a$1.15. Corn firm at 48a 49c. Oats quiet at 34a42c. Rye firm at 73c. Pork in fair demand at $19.75. Lard firm, steam 11½c; kettle 13a13½c. Bulk meats quiet; sales at 7¾, 10a10¾c, but generally held higher. Bacon firm at 8¾, 10¾a11¾c. Butter dull and unchanged, whisky quiet at $1.10.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 27.—Cotton weak; 11¼c. Flour dull, family $4.00a4.50; fancy $5.00a5.50. Wheat steady. Corn, white, 50c; mixed 48c. Rye nominal. Oats dull, white 34c; mixed 33c. Pork $20.50. Bulk shoulders 7¾a7¾c; clear rib 10¾c; clear 10¾c. Bacon: Shoulders 8¾a8¾c; clear rib $11.10; clear 11¾c. Lard unchanged. Whisky $1.10.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, June 27.—Flour quiet and steady. Wheat quiet and weak; No. 2 white Wabash $1.32½; No. 1 white Michigan $1.26½; No. 2 $1.13½; extra white Michigan $1.33½; amber $1.18; seller June $1.17½; July $1.18¾. Corn firm; high mixed seller June 52½c; seller July 53c; low mixed 49c; no grade 47¼c. Oats firm; No. 2 and Michigan 31¾c; white 34¾c.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, June 27.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat opened unsettled and a shade lower, and closed steady; No. 1 Milwaukee $1.13¾; hard $1.20; No. 2 $1.04¼; No. 3 99c. Corn quiet; No. 2 41½c. Oats quiet; No. 2 29¾c. Rye in good demand; No. 1 72c. Barley nominal; No. 2 spring 72c; No. 3 46c.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, June 28.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady and firm; western red $1.10a1.25. Corn: western weak; mixed 56¾c. Oats steady and unchanged. Provisions strong, but quiet and unchanged. Coffee nominal. Whisky firm at $1.15.

Boston.

BOSTON, June 27.—Flour dull; sales confined to small lots; prices unchanged. Corn quiet and steady; mixed and yellow 59¾a 63c; rejected 56a58c. Oats firm and quiet; mixed and No. 2 white 35c.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, June 27.—Flour unchanged; sales 1,400 barrels. Wheat steady; No. 1 Milwaukee Club $1.25; No. 1 white Michigan $1.38. Corn dull.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, June 27.—Corn meal unsettled, but generally higher; $2.50. Lard firmer; 13¾c. Others unchanged.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, June 27.—Cotton quiet at 11@ 11¾c; sales 500 bales; receipts 55; shipments 615. Others unchanged.

Wilmington.

WILMINGTON, June 27.—Spirits of turpentine steady at 27c.

Live Stock.

BUFFALO, June 27.—Cattle: receipts 1,122 head; sales of 100 cars; good fleshy medium steers 10¢a15c higher than last week; common thin and large coarse grades 50 off. Sheep and lambs: receipts 2,200 head; sales of 16 cars at ¼c off last week's prices. Hogs: receipts 2,200 head; sales of 4 cars at $4.10@4.25 for heavy, and $6.10@6.15 for Yorkers.

CHICAGO, June 27.—Cattle: receipts 4,500 head; market quiet; fair to choice shippers $4.40a5; butchers' stuff $3.50a4; choice graded steers $5a5.30; shipments 1,000 head. Hogs: receipts 11,000; light in demand and 5¢ 10c higher; sales of good light and heavy at $6.15a6.20; mixed $6.05a6.10; choice heavy $6.25a6.35; shipments 3,000. Sheep: receipts 4,400; good $4.75.

CINCINNATI, June 27.—Hogs firm to fair good, light, $5.75a6.00; fair to good heavy, $6 00a6.15.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 27.—Hogs $5.55a 5.90; receipts 1,100.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, June 27.—The market was quiet. The auction sale of Cochran, McLean & Co.'s stock commenced to-day with domestics, which sold well.

Cotton.

NEW YORK, June 27.—Cotton firm at 12 all 2-16c; futures dull and unchanged.

MOBILE, June 27.—Cotton nominal; middlings 11½c; net receipts 20 bales; coast 25 bales; sales 100.

CHARLESTON, June 27.—Cotton dull; middlings 11½c; net receipts 14 bales; sales 50.

SAVANNAH, June 27.—Cotton quiet; middlings 11c; receipts 300 bales; exports Great Britain 601 bales; sales 50.

GALVESTON, June 27.—Cotton easier; middlings 11½c; net receipts 143 bales; sales 697.

RIVER NEWS.

State of the Rivers, Movements of Steamboats, &c.

THE water in the river at this point continues to recede with 2 feet by the marks last evening. Without rain, navigation will be suspended again in a few days.

PILOT Harry Ragon went down on the Fanchon to look at the river.

WILL S. HAYS is now passenger agent of the U. S. Mail Line at Louisville.

JNO. HAMILTON, a well-known steamboatman, died at New Orleans on Saturday.

THE funeral of Capt. Thos. W. Rea, at St. Louis, Sa urday, was largely attended.

TOBACCO has accumulated at Paducah sufficient to load one of the M. V. T. Co.'s barges for New Orleans.

THE iron tug N. M. Jones was beaten in a race with another tug, below Orleans a few days since, and her namesake is mad about it.

THE Fanchon departed for Cincinnati yesterday at 3 P. M. with all she could take on the water. Pilot—W. H. Hall and Jas. Hamilton.

CAPT. HARRIS, Superintendent of the Memphis and Arkansas river packet line, and one of the owners of Gov. Garland, arrived from Memphis yesterday.

THE Sam Brown is laid up at Wheeling; the Alice Brown at Hill's Landing, and Smoky City in the bend above Wheeling. They will have to remain where they are until there is a rise.

THE Dick Fu ton, Arkansas City to Pittsburgh, passed Cincinnati on Sunday with sixteen empty barges. She towed the Frank Willard up as far as Derby, where the latter got up steam and left her.

CAPT. WASH. WILLIAMSON has bought the Kanawha Belle, and will dismantle her soon and transfer her machinery to his new boat, which Captain Herbert is building for him at the Springville wharf.

THE Liberty No. 4 broke the after head of her larboard cylinder at Thompson's mill, but sustained no further injury. She brought her tow of four barges, containing 1,150 tons of iron ore, to Cairo with one engine.

THE little steamer Victoria, that plied the Big-bee between Mobile and Demopolis, was burned on the night of the 12th at Pickens' landing. The fire originated in her wood rack, and in a few minutes the whole boat was in flames. No lives were lost.

CAPT. PEY, who was recently injured below New Orleans, by the explosion of the Oriole, is improving rapidly, and expects to be about next week attending to business. Henry Kouns, Joe Sharp, J. E. Tremolet and J. E. Estopanal, also sufferers by the explosion, are getting along as well as can be expected.

A NEW ORLEANS paper says: The jetties of Captain Eads at South Pass have already secured to New Orleans a deep water outlet to the ocean. The latest soundings report 20 feet and a strong current, which gives assurance that a greater depth will yet be obtained. No good reason can be assigned why one steamer a day might not be loaded at this port with bulk grain for Liverpool and the Continent. The corn is at the west, and the daily inquiry is for vessels to receive it when sent to the market. Soon now our men of the merchant marine and grain receivers put their heads together and see what can be done. The way to the sea is now open, and as the grain trade is bound to revive, those who push their way into it now may reasonably expect to reap the best harvests.

CONSIDERABLE excitement was created on the levee yesterday, and a considerable lot of freight left on the bank. The Mitchell came down about 6 o'clock, landed, took on a few sheep and some light freight, and went on into the canal. In about one hour after the Charles Morgan made her appearance and went to the same place. The Morgan passed, stopping at the wharf at all. She was after the Robert Mitchell, and they were on a race to Evansville to fill out and go on. The freight should have been taken by the Morgan, as it was engaged for her. The Mitchell engaged a good deal of freight for the Mitchell, but the agents transferred it to the Morgan, and she could have taken it in a barge or on board, and then beat the Mitchell into New Orleans. We don't know how it will turn out in regard to the freight, but All Is after Old Jeems with a hot poker, and he'll make it lively for him from this on.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

RAILROAD discrimination has caused the project of building a line of boats to ply regularly between here and Cincinnati, to be agitated, and there is a possibility if not a probability that something more than talk may come out of it. That a line of boats built, would pay the times, and especially for that trade, would pay, if properly managed, there is no reason to doubt, and then it would be of almost incalculable advantage to the business interests of Pittsburgh. There is also every reason to believe that a line of boats between here and St. Louis would pay. We know of no investment more promising to capitalists that would be safer or make better returns. It is a fact that the other day nearly every passenger and freight boat making Pittsburgh the base of operations, has made some money during the past season, notwithstanding the stagnation in business and low rates. Our merchants and manufacturers, almost without an exception, complain of railroad discrimination, and with good reason, too, as our leading interests have been very much crippled in consequence, and it is not surprising, therefore, that the improving of the Ohio river and building of new boats is being agitated. As it is, but for our river communication Pittsburgh would be much worse off than she is.

Departure of Steamers.

PITTSBURGH, DILLSBURG AND WESTERN R. R.—10 bbls whisky, J. Littell; 24 pails tobacco, Herzog & Bro; 10 s machines, N. B. Howard; 5 bbls eggs, Kay & Co; 4 do butter, J. H. Lob & Co; 1 do, Voigt, M. & Co; 5 bags twine, T. Birney; 4 bxs lead, J. H. Lob & Co; 4 do 5 bundles, Kramer & V.; 1 bbl g aint, B. L. Fahnestock & Co; 4 doz chairs, 10 rockers, C. B. Young & Co; 6 kegs beer, G. Ricker; 20 do do; 40 trees d beef, J. L. Dunseath; 5 bbls whisky, J. C. Kaiser; 20 pkgs tobacco, Curry & M; 16 do, A. McClung & Co; 1 Halls safe, Mellon's Bank; 138 plows, J. C. Bidwell; 35 trees bacon, E. H. Myers; 1 car chop and rye, D. G. Stewart; 50 bbls whisky, Haworth & Co.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R.—6 bbls eggs, Head, C. & Co; 7 do, J. H. Lob & Co; 61 hides, W. Flacus & Son; 1 car hay, S. S. Floyd & Co; 1 do tobacco, D. Eckhardt; 1 do potatoes, F. Goodell; 2 do, Hulett & Bro; 1 do stoigies Slack & Co; 2 bxs cheese, N. J. Hafle; 2 do, Penn Bank; 138 plows, J. C. Bidwell; 35 trees bacon, E. H. Myers; 1 car chop and rye, D. G. Stewart; 50 bbls whisky, Haworth & Co.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R.—6 bbls eggs, Head, C. & Co; 7 do, J. H. Lob & Co; 61 hides, W. Flacus & Son; 1 car hay, S. S. Floyd & Co; 1 do tobacco, D. Eckhardt; 1 do potatoes, F. Go

FINANCIAL.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK

Cor. Diamond and Wood Streets,

In Cornrade Bank Building,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, - - - - - - - $200,000

DAVID DAVIDSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits received and 6 per cent. interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } WEDNESDAY, June 28, 1876. }

A quiet and undisturbed day, yesterday, gave the brokers the time for cozy thought and subtle plans. This, however, is not just what is desired. The banks have an ample supply of loanable funds, and but light demands upon them. There are pools forming for the control of unoccupied mills, but this aside, and the usual operations are all that is occurring. There is very little speculative investment of any kind and the quietude of summer has fallen on all subinary affairs. The same is true of real estate, and all matters of business. It is believed, however, that the good time coming is not far away, and that as soon as the extreme heat of summer is past an active and paying trade will spring up.

—Three hundred millions of civilized people in Europe, filled with the spirit of modern life, competing for the markets of the world in all that art can produce, and possessing enormous wealth accumulated through ages of toil, do not raise food enough for their own consumption. We are indebted to that old world some two thousand millions of dollars. We can pay that debt without coin by the simple process of increasing our exports of domestic produce on a stupendous scale. How shall we find the speediest means of doing this? Stimulating the ambition and commercial enterprise of our great cities; encouraging railroad competition on the broadest scale; making great sacrifices for great ends; building more grain elevators everywhere; reducing time and charges on cargoes; putting our surplus capital and energy into this vast opening; these are the means that occur to us. Until Chicago developed the grain trade on such a splendid scale nothing like it was known in America. And the facilities offered enormously stimulated production. The railroad war expands the operation of the system over continents and oceans. If we can grasp and hold firmly the food trade of Europe the commerce of the Orient will be insignificant in comparison. And that we can and will do it let our long mastery of the cotton trade show. This grand effort appeals to the ambition of the American nature. That it will destroy railroad investments is the merest moonshine ever dreamed of.—*Philadelphia North American.*

—The *Financial Chronicle* takes strong grounds against the wisdom and justice of taxing bank capital or bank deposits, and heartily endorses the appeal of the bank officers assembled in Washington last week to get rid of the tax. The taxing of bank surplus is also earnestly opposed. Congress compels the banks to have a surplus, and some of the States punish them with a big tax for holding it. The banks now have to pay one per cent. a year upon their notes, one-half per cent. upon their deposits, and one-half per cent. upon the average sum of their capital not invested in United States bonds. Of course, it is easy, is made to the tax on circulation.

—The crop accounts are favorable thus far in the season, and the reports received at the Cotton Exchange in regard to the great staple of the South indicate a splendid crop. Cotton this year will probably be raised on a cheaper basis than ever before in the history of the country; the Southern people are practising the strictest economy. This is necessary in view of the low prices at which cotton has ruled for some time past and the general depression in the market for manufactured goods.

—In the detailed statement of gold and silver exported from New York last week, there were shipments of subsidiary silver coin amounting to $105,384, including $54,884 to St. Johns, P. R.; $40,000 to Hamcox, $5,000 to Liverpool, and $4,500 to Havana. This amount equals about one-half the silver payments made by the sub-Treasury in that city during the week, and is an indication, when taken in connection with the large quantity sent to San Francisco, and the hoarding process, where the silver change is going to.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

The following transfers of real estate have been placed on file in the Recorder's office since our last report:

Rt. Rev. M. Domenec to Rt. Rev. John Tuigg, April 7, 1875; all the property in the Pittsburgh Close held in trust for various charitable, literary and religious purposes.....$1

Mordecai Ish, Insurance and Improvement Co., to James M. Jope, May 1, 1876; lot on East End avenue, in Twenty-second ward, Pittsburgh.

Evans, Rankin & Co. to Thomas Bell.....$7,700

R. H. Fife, Sheriff, to Josiah Cohen et al., June 17, 1876; interest of C. R. Pamhon to lots Nos. 115 to 122 inclusive, in 12 Allegheny, on Ridge street.....$20,000

John D. Kushlop et ux. to C. Miller, January 15, 1876; 41 acres 128 perches in Richland township.....$1,920

T. Tobias et ux. to Sarah Chambers, April 1, 1874; lot on Lacock street, First ward, Allegheny.....$700

H.F.W. Hespenheide et al. to Conrad Winkleman, January 1, 1876; lot on Penn street, First ward, Pittsburgh.....$10,325

Robinson Bros., Brokers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

Gold	111¾
U. S. 6's 1881, coup	123⅞
" 1865	118¾
" 1865 new	120¼
5-20's 1867	122⅝
N. Y. Central	103½
Erie	13⅜
L. Shore	70
C. C. & I. C.	3¾
St. Paul	40⅝
Do. Pref.	80¾
Michigan Southern	54⅞
Do. Central	80⅞
Northwestern	74½
Do. Pref.	86
Rock Island	113⅛
Cleve. & Pitts.	91¾
Pacific Mail	24⅜
Western Union Tel.	82⅝

Ohio & Mississippi	16⅜
Union Pacific	30
Toledo & Wabash	2
Harlem	135
Adams Express	110¾
Wells, Fargo & Co. Express	73½
U. S. Express	72½
Quicksilver	14½
Do. Pref.	26
Fort Wayne	101
Hannibal & St. Jo.	15¾
Panama	126
Iron Mountain	16

Robinson Bros. furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board:

P. R. R. (S)	52⅛
Reading (S)	46⅜
U. Co. of N. J. (A)	125
Oil Creek (S)	2¼
Lehigh Valley (S)	56¾

Cen. Trans. (A)	48
Lehigh Nav. (S)	36¾
Am. Dev. (S)	10
P. C. & St. L. Pf. (S)	84⅞
Penna. R. R. (S)	54⅝

NEW YORK, June 27, 1876.

Money closed easy at 2@2½ per cent.; prime mercantile paper 4½@5½. The customs receipts were $284,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $3,787,000. The clearings were $22,000,00. Sterling was firm at 488@490. Gold was weak at 111½. Governments were firm. Railroad bonds were steady. State securities were quiet; Tennessee were strong. Stocks were dull, but in the main firm, with Michigan Central, Northwests and Lake Shore as features. The sales were only 50,000 shares.

Governments — United States Coupons 1881, 123½; 5-20s '65, 115½; do. new, 120½; do. '67, 123½; do. '68, 124; new 5s, 117; 10-40s, 117½; do. coupons, 118½; currency 6s, 126.

State Bonds.—Tennessees old 46½; do. new, 46½; Virginia new, 27½; do. old, 27; Missouri 6s, 101½.

Stocks.—Western Union Telegraph Company, 66½; Quicksilver, 14½; do preferred, 18; Pacific Mail, 24½; Mariposa, 8½; do. preferred, 9; Adams Express, 110; Fargo Express, 89½; American Express, 59; United States Express, 72½; New York Central, 103½; Erie, 13½; do. preferred, 20; Harlem, 135½; do. preferred 193; Michigan Central, 50½; Panama, 30; Union Pacific, 59; Lake Shore, 74½; Illinois Central, 97; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 92½; Northwestern common, 73½; do. preferred, 86; C. C. C. & I., 4; New Jersey Central, 73½; Rock Island, 109; St. Paul, 40½; do. preferred, 69½; Toledo & Wabash, 2; do. preferred, 2; Fort Wayne, 101; Terre Haute, 103; do. preferred, 113; Chicago & Alton, 102; do. preferred, 108; Ohio & Mississippi, 16½; Delaware & Lackawanna, 106½; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Co., 17½; Missouri Pacific, 9½; Atlantic & Pacific, 2½; Indiana Central, 3½; Burlington & Quincy, 114½; Hannibal & St. Joseph, 3½; Central Pacific bonds, 110; Union do., 106½; U. P. land grant, 101½; do. Sinking Fund bonds, 91½.

LONDON, June 27.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £62,000.

Consols 94½; 5-20s of '65, 105½; do '67, 108½; 10-40s, 107½; new 5s, 106½; New York Central, 98; Erie, 12½; preferred, 19½.

PARIS, June 27.—Rentes 106f 75c.

FRANKFORT, June 27.—United States new 5s, 103½.

BERLIN, June 27.—The statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows a decrease of 9,000,000 marks the past week.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } TUESDAY, June 27, 1876. }

Business in commercial circles continues to drag, as it usually does as this particular time, and our merchants generally do not expect to do much until after harvest. There is an increasing demand for Sugars, also for winter cured Meats, particularly Hams, and prices are firm and tending upward. Grain and Flour continue dull, as also are Hay and Mill Feed. There is a fair demand for Butter and Eggs, and the latter are advancing.

APPLES—Sales of new crop at $2.50@3.00 per bbl as to quality.

BEANS—Scarcely any inquiry, and it looks as if the supply here, notwithstanding it is small, would have to be carried over, as there is an abundance of fresh vegetables; we quote nominally at $1at.10 ₱ bu. for navies, although some holders would accept almost any price in order to close out.

BROOM CORN—Dull; sales in small lots only. We quote: Choice No. 1 Hurl, 9c; No. 2 Hurl, 8c; choice green brush, 8c; red tipped, 7c; handles and covers, 4@5c; crooked, 4@5c.

BUTTER—There is an increasing demand, but no change in prices; prime new Ohio Factory, 8½@8¾c to the trade, and 9¾@10c in a jobbing way.

DRIED FRUIT—Continues dull; it is about out of season, and there is scarcely enough doing to establish quotations.

EGGS—Continue in light supply, and prices are still tending upward; we now quote fresh receipts at 14@15c. There is always an increasing demand just before the Fourth of July.

FLOUR—There is a very fair demand for good spring wheat flours, but winters continue dull; the former are taking the place largely of the latter. Spring wheat flours, $6@6.75, the outside figure for choice Minnesotas; red winters, $6.50@7; ambers, $7.25@7.50; patent process and fancy white wheat, $8.50@9.50. Rye Flour, $4.75@5.

GROCERIES—The market for Sugars is firm at the advance noted in our issue of yesterday, and there is an increasing demand. Coffee is also strong, although there is not as much activity in it as there is in Sugars, nor is it to be expected. Prunes, Raisins and all kinds of foreign Dried Fruits are dull.

RICE.	
Carolina	6¼@7¾
Louisiana	6¼@6¾

SUGARS.			
Cut Loaf	12	Standard B	10¾
Crushed	11¾	Standard Ex C	10¾
Granulated	11¾	Ref. Yellow	8¼@9¼
Powdered	11¾	N. O. new crop	8¼@9
Standard A	10¾		

SYRUPS.			
Choice	65	Fair	55
Prime	60	Dark	45

MOLASSES.			
N. O. Choice	65	N. O. strictly prime	62
Fair	55	Demara	50@55

TEAS.			
Young Hyson	35@ 85	Japan	40@55
Gunpowder	45@ 90	Oolong	35@55
Imperial	40@ 75	Souchong	35@75

COFFEES.			
Fancy Rio	23	Ohio (B pkgs)	20¾
Prime Rio	21¼@22	R Rio (loose)	20
Good Rio	20 @21	Roasted Java	26
Old Gov Java	22		

GRAIN—There is little or nothing doing in Wheat, and prices are little better than nominal. The Oat market continues quiet and unchanged; mixed, 32@33; white, 34@35. It begins to look however, as if prices had about touched bottom for the present. Corn continues exceedingly dull; there appears be almost unsalable as it is not wanted. The last sale reported was at 50c, but it is doubtful whether that figure could now be obtained. Sale of 1 car good Indiana Shelled at 51c, sacked at seller's expense. Rye quiet and unchanged at 75@77c.

HAY—The market for baled is reported dull at $12@13 for No. 1 timothy and $10@11 for No. 2. Loose from country wagons, $10@15.

MILL FEED—There is no demand scarcely except in a small way, and prices are weak but nominally unchanged: Bran on track, $11@12; Seconds and Shipstuffs, $13@14; Middlings, $18@20; Chopped Feed, $19@21.

ONIONS—In fair supply and lower; selling at $2@2.50 ₱ bbl, for new crop.

OILS—Extra No. 1, Lard oil (Winter) 80@85c ₱ gallon; No. 1 do, 50c; No. 2 do, 70c; White Miners oil, 60c; yellow do, 47c; Linseed Oil, raw, 57c; do. boiled, 62c. Carbon quoted at 11¾@12 cents ₱ gallon; pure West Virginia Lubricating, 23c; No. 2 do, 20c. There is a very fair demand for Miners oil, and the market is steady at quotations.

POTATOES—The supply of old crop being light prices are a shade better; selling in a jobbing way from store at 40@45c per bu; New Potatoes, $2.50@3.00 per bbl.

PROVISIONS—Winter cured meats continue firm, and the indications are now are that Hams will go still higher, as the stock is light and the demand increasing. The stock of Hams in Cincinnati is down considerably, and our advices from other packing centres are of a similar character.

Hams—Ex S C ₱ lb		Mess Pork ₱ bbl	$20.50
Do. Canvassed	14½	Short Cut do	20.50
Shoulders Ex S. C.	11	Lard, prime leaf, ice	12½
Do. Canvassed	10½	Lard, Ref for summer use—in tres	13
Bacon S. C.	14½	Do. do 5 lb. pails	14
Dried beef Ex S. C.	12	Do. do tubs	14
Do. Canvassed	13	Do. do ₱ lb cakes	16
Beef Tongues S. C.		Do. do do	14½
Per doz	95¾	Do. do 10 lb pails	14½
Bacon Shoulders	9	Do. do tubs	14½
Short Rib Sides	12	Do. do do	14½
Clear Sides	12½	Ham Sausage	14

RAGS—Steady at 3c ₱ lb for good country mixed.

TALLOW—Quiet at 7¾@8c ₱ lb for country rendered, and 8¾@8¾c for choice city rendered.

Trade Revival.

There are many indications that prices of most classes of merchandise have reached a point where there will be but little if any further decline, and where there may not be any immediate improvement in values, the dangerous element of continued depreciation probably will not long exist to any such extent as to have a marked effect on business interest. After prices shall have reached the lowest point, it will require some time for the public to appreciate the situation, but time will surely produce confidence, confidence will surely produce a demand, and prices will speedily recover the normal condition. The same mental characteristic that causes the majority of business men in a time of inflation to believe that prices must always tend toward still greater inflation, is the effect of depression, to believe that the opposite tendency will never be checked, and after every period of advance of commercial depression, as a result of this utter want of confidence values fall to a point about twenty per cent below the normal condition. Whether we have now reached or nearly reached the lowest point must be to a certain extent a matter of conjecture, but a comparison of prices of some of our leading articles of commerce with antebellum prices shows a remarkable margin in favor of a theory. In comparison of prices between periods somewhat remote can never be absolutely correct, as the method of classification in all lines of trade is constantly changing, but the figures below will very nearly approximate a true result:

PRICES IN MAY IN EACH YEAR.

	1860.	1876.
Wheat Flour, State	$5.90	$5.20
Wheat Flour, Minn	4.80	5.70
Wheat, prime White	1.65	1.60
Oats	43	33
Corn	63	64
Coal, Anthracite	5.50	6.00
Cotton, middlings	11¾	12¾
Lead, bars	5½	5½
Mess Beef	9.50	11.00
Lard	11¾	12¾
Sugar, refined white	10¾	10¾
Wool	40	42
Iron, Scotch pig	24.50	32.42

Gold at par in 1860 and 111¾ in 1876.

It will be seen that prices, after going through a very wide range of variations during the past sixteen years, have settled to about the figures of the days when we had a currency based on specie. If prices have reached, or nearly reached, the lowest point, and if we have a further weakening of the specie resumption force now at work, we may confidently expect a revival in business within the next year, but expectations may not be based on the state of trade during the inflation period, or there will be grievous disappointment. Our merchants must adjust themselves to a smaller scale of profits, and to what will seem to them after past experiences, a restricted volume of business. The sooner this fact is understood, and a general adjustment of business to the new order of things is made, the sooner will an improvement begin to manifest itself. Although we may have no further depreciation, the effect of the great declines in values will continue to show itself, and we may expect that the present process of deflation and liquidation will go until credits shall have reached a sound foundation. If the decline in values is checked the greatest danger is overcome, for while the merchant can regulate his credits, he is powerless in a falling market.—*Boston Advertiser.*

Weekly Review of the Louisville Tobacco Market.

The receipts this week were about 1,800 hhds, or 200 less than last week. Sales, 1,389 hhds, being 84 hhds less than last week, showing for the last two weeks (taking into account 246 hhds reviews) the receipts to be 328 hhds more than the sales.

In lowy tobaccos, good leafy lugs and fine grades of useful substantial leaf have been in light supply, and although few buyers were on hand prices for fine and selections have been maintained, while all the lower grades are easier, viz.: Trashy and common lugs are 50c lower, good lugs (excepting when they are very heavy, rich, and leafy) are 50c lower, common and good leaf from $1 to $1.50 lower—the market for fine grades at times being irregular; but at the close, as stated, with the same want of life on the part of buyers noticed last week, and purchases to New York account, although less this week than for several weeks past, still leading material strength to the market for heavy tobaccos of all grades.

Nondescript tobaccos have been largely in excess all the week, and all grades are 50c lower, and barely sustained at that.

The receipts of cutting tobaccos have been light and for the most part rause as for some time past, consisted of lower grades mainly. Demand for everything offered was good, and prices uniformly well sustained all round.

Common smokers have been in excess in the receipts, and are 50c lower, whilst anything good and colory is scarce and bring full prices, with a good demand for such.

Manufacturing wrapping leaf of all kinds continues scarce, and correspondingly rich and fine, in black wrappers, commands full prices. The best offered this week sold at 24@25c, which, everything considered, is as high as they have been.

On Monday and Tuesday the weather throughout the State was most unseasonably cool, in some instances stopping printing. Since then it has been cool, with thunder showers daily, which has been favorable for hanging, as well as planting and crop prospects generally, although, as is always the case, we hear of complaints from isolated spots.

Quotations for this week are as follows:

	Nondescript.	Dry-bodied.	Cutting.	Wrapping.
Common lugs	$1 50a 1 90	$ 5 00a 5 50	$ 6 00a 7 00	$ 8 00a 9 00
Good lugs	5 00 a5 50	6 00a 7 50	7 00a 9 00	
Common leaf	5 50a 7 00	7 00a 9 00	9 00a11 00	
Good leaf	6 50a 7 00	8 00a11 00	11 00a14 00	
Fine leaf		11 00a14 00	14 00a18 00	
Selections		18 00a20 00	Nominal.	

Sugar, refined white...lb. 10¾ 10¾
Wool.....40 42
Iron, Scotch pig.....ton 24.50 32.42 [Gold premium and dull

It will be seen that prices, after going through a very wide range of variations during the past sixteen years, have settled to about the figures of the days when we had a currency based on specie. If prices have reached, or nearly reached, the lowest point, and if we have a further weakening of the specie resumption force now at work, we may confidently expect a revival in business within the next year, but expectations may not be based on the state of trade during the inflation period, or there will be grievous disappointment. Our merchants must adjust themselves to a smaller scale of profits, and to what will seem to them after past experiences, a restricted volume of business. The sooner this fact is understood, and a general adjustment of business to the new order of things is made, the sooner will an improvement begin to manifest itself. Although we may have no further depreciation, the effect of the great declines in values will continue to show itself, and we may expect that the present process of deflation and liquidation will go until credits shall have reached a sound foundation. If the decline in values is checked the greatest danger is overcome, for while the merchant can regulate his credits, he is powerless in a falling market.—*Boston Advertiser.*

Weekly Review of the Louisville Tobacco Market.

The receipts this week were about 1,800 hhds, or 200 less than last week. Sales, 1,389 hhds, being 84 hhds less than last week, showing for the last two weeks (taking into account 246 hhds reviews) the receipts to be 328 hhds more than the sales.

In lowy tobaccos, good leafy lugs and fine grades of useful substantial leaf have been in light supply, and although few buyers were on hand prices for fine and selections have been maintained, while all the lower grades are easier, viz.: Trashy and common lugs are 50c lower, good lugs (excepting when they are very heavy, rich, and leafy) are 50c lower, common and good leaf from $1 to $1.50 lower—the market for fine grades at times being irregular; but at the close, as stated, with the same want of life on the part of buyers noticed last week, and purchases to New York account, although less this week than for several weeks past, still leading material strength to the market for heavy tobaccos of all grades.

Nondescript tobaccos have been largely in excess all the week, and all grades are 50c lower, and barely sustained at that.

The receipts of cutting tobaccos have been light and for the most part rause as for some time past, consisted of lower grades mainly. Demand for everything offered was good, and prices uniformly well sustained all round.

Common smokers have been in excess in the receipts, and are 50c lower, whilst anything good and colory is scarce and bring full prices, with a good demand for such.

Manufacturing wrapping leaf of all kinds continues scarce, and correspondingly rich and fine, in black wrappers, commands full prices. The best offered this week sold at 24@25c, which, everything considered, is as high as they have been.

On Monday and Tuesday the weather throughout the State was most unseasonably cool, in some instances stopping printing. Since then it has been cool, with thunder showers daily, which has been favorable for hanging, as well as planting and crop prospects generally, although, as is always the case, we hear of complaints from isolated spots.

Quotations for this week are as follows:

	Nondescript.	Dry-bodied.	Cutting.	Wrapping.
Common lugs	$1 50a 1 90	$ 5 00a 5 50	$ 6 00a 7 00	$ 8 00a 9 00
Good lugs	5 00 a5 50	6 00a 7 50	7 00a 9 00	
Common leaf	5 50a 7 00	7 00a 9 00	9 00a11 00	
Good leaf	6 50a 7 00	8 00a11 00	11 00a14 00	
Fine leaf		11 00a14 00	14 00a18 00	
Selections		18 00a20 00	Nominal.	

Sugar, refined white...lb. 10¾ 10¾
Wool.....40 42
Iron, Scotch pig.....ton 24.50 32.42 [Gold premium and dull

Reports Regarding the Wheat Crop.

It is advisable at the present time to watch the reports closely in regard to the prospect of the growing wheat crop. All kinds of rumors are afloat from different sections of the West regarding the damage by storms and insects, and it is mentioned that a fair percentage of all of these representations are reported by parties interested in speculative moves on in the markets. A letter was received on Change to-day from Rushford, Minn.—the heart of the wheat district—stating that the crop had been damaged slightly by the cold and wet weather, but would recover, and that no sign of flies of any description had been seen in that vicinity. Advices from Nebraska state that the recent rains have been of great benefit to the growing crop.—*Chicago Inter-Ocean.*

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } TUESDAY, June 27, 1876. }

The general position of the market continues favorable to refiners, and the consequence is an increased business; nearly all our refineries are now in operation; the shipments to the seaboard are large and increasing. Refined was higher to-day than it has been for a year, while the raw article is barely holding its own. United Certificates were quoted at $2.03¾, and immediate shipment, $2.25. Refined, as compared with yesterday, was ¾@¾c higher. New York, 15¼c; Philadelphia delivery, 13; Richmond, 14¼c; on cars here to go to Philadelphia, 11¾c, with sales

The Gipsey left for Huntington yesterday with a cargo, and the I. S. Kelfer will probably get out to-day for the same point.

Oil Barrel market is fairly active and steady at $1.04 for countries, and 1.Ball.25, city make.

SHIPMENTS OF REFINED OIL FROM THIS DAY A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Crystal Oil Co	Warden F & Co	Balt. 297
Liberty O Co	Warden F. & Co	do 150
Brilliant O W	Warden, Fay & Co	do 1,208
Standard Oil Co	Warden, F & Co	do 1,456
Total		3,311

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL VIA. A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
N. W. Stevenson	Central O W	3,064
B. S. Duncan	Penn O W	619
J. Bushnell	Crystal O W	480
J. Bushnell	Liberty O W	478
J. Bushnell	Model O W	463
G. M. Robinson	Penn O W	322
S. Craig	Brilliant O W	80
S. Craig	Citizens O W	80
Total		6,144

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO, June 27, 1876.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat in fair demand, but at lower rates; No. 2 Chicago spring $1.03¾ spot or June; $1.03¼@1.03⅝ July; $1.04 August rejected 75c. Corn firmer; No. 2 46¾c spot; 46¾c bid June; 46¼c bid July; rejected 42c. Oats steady and in fair demand; No. 2 30½c spot; 29⅝@30c July; 29c August; rejected 24c. Rye dull and lower; 67c. Barley strong and higher, 60c spot or July; 60½c bid August.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet; $19,10a19,15 spot; $19 July; $19,12½a19,15 August. Lard firm; $11.05 cash; $11,10 July; $11,20a $11,22½ August. Bulk shoulders 7¾a7½c; clear rib 9¾c; clear 10c.

WHISKY—$1,10.

On Call Board wheat was quiet and firm; $1,03 1-2a1,03¾ July; $1,04¼ August. Corn quiet; 46 1-2c June; 46¾c July; 46¾c August. Oats dull; nominally 30c cash, June or July.

New York.

NEW YORK, June 27.—Flour still in buyers' favor; receipts 13,000 bbls; importune western and State $2,50@4,10; common to good $4,10a4,95; good to choice $5a5,55; white wheat extra $5,35a7,75; extra Ohio $4,75a7; do St. Louis $5,75a8,75. Rye firm and steady. Corn much unchanged. Wheat quiet and steady; receipts 269,000 bushels; No 1 spring $1,20a1,30; No 1 Chicago $1,20; No 2 Milwaukee $1,10a1,18; No 3 sort $1; No 3 Chicago spring 91¼c. Barley and malt firm and unchanged. Corn quiet; receipts 102,000 bushels; No 2 and graded western and mixed 58½c; mixed graded 59 1-2a60c. Oats dull; receipts 39,000 bushels; western mixed State 33a42c. Sugar firm; fair to good refining 8a8¼; prime 8¾c. Petroleum dull; crude 8¾a 8¾c; refined 15¾c; cases 18¾@21¼c. Coffee, molasses and rice quiet and unchanged. Pork dull at $19,35a19,40. Beef unchanged. Lard quiet and firm; prime steam $11,37½ a11,50. Butter quiet and unchanged. Cheese dull and nominal. Whisky quiet and unchanged.

Foreign.

LONDON, June 27.—Refined petroleum 11a11¼d.

ANTWERP, June 27.—Refined petroleum 31f.

LIVERPOOL, June 27.—Cotton dull at 6⅜ a6¾d; sales of 5,000 bales, including 1,000 bales speculation and export and 3,000 bales American. Wheat dull; California white wheat average 9s 8d@10s; club 9s 10d@10s 2d; red western spring No. 2 to No. 1 8s 2da 9s 6d. Corn: western mixed 25¾a25 3-4d. Peas 36s@36½s. Lard 32¾s.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, June 27.—Petroleum firm; refined 14¾c; crude 11c. Flour slow; extra $4,25a4,62½; Ohio and Indiana family $6,25a6,75. Wheat quiet; western red 83@85c. Rye 75a80c. Corn quiet; yellow 56a58c; white 56c; mixed 54a56½c. Oats inactive; mixed 30a33c; white 35a42c. Whisky $1,14 for western. Butter firm; New York and Bradford county extras 23a25c; firsts 20a22c; western extras 18a20c; firsts 16a17c. Cheese steady; western fine 8¼a9c. Eggs: western 17a18c.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, June 27.—Cotton dull at 11¾c. Flour quiet and firm. Wheat dull and nominal at 90c@$1,15. Corn firm at 48a 49c. Oats quiet at 34@42c. Rye firm at 73c. Pork in fair demand at $19.75. Lard firm; steam 11¼c; kettle 13a13½c. Bulk meats quiet; sales at 7¾, 10a10¾c, but generally held higher. Bacon firm at 8¾, 10¾a11¾c. Butter dull and unchanged. Whisky nominal at $1.10.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 27.—Cotton weak; 11¾c. Flour dull, family $4.00@4.50; fancy, $6.00a7.00. Wheat steady. Corn, white, 50c; mixed 48c. Rye nominal. Oats dull, white 34@36c; mixed 32c. Pork $20.50. Bulk shoulders 7¾a7¾c; clear rib 10¾c; clear 10¾c. Bacon: Shoulders 8¾@8¾c; clear rib $11.10; clear 11¾c. Lard unchanged. Whisky $1.10.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, June 27.—Flour quiet and steady. Wheat quiet and weak; No. 2 white Wabash $1,32½; No. 1 white Michigan $1,26¾; No. 2 $1,13¾; extra white Michigan $1,33½; amber $1,18; seller June $1,17½; July $1,18¾. Corn firm; high mixed seller June 32½c; seller July 53c; low mixed 49c; no grade 47½c. Oats firm; No. 2 and Michigan 31¾c; white 34¾c.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, June 27.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat opened unsettled and a shade lower, and closed steady; No. 1 Milwaukee $1,13¾; hard $1,20; No. 2 spring 94½c; No. 3 99c. Corn quiet; No. 2 41¾c. Oats quiet; No 2 29½c. Rye in good demand; No. 1 72c. Barley nominal; No. 2 spring 72c; No. 3 40c.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, June 28.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady and firm; western red $1,10a1,25. Corn easier; prices of mixed 56¾c. Oats steady and unchanged. Provisions strong, but quiet and unchanged. Coffee nominal. Whisky firm at $1,15.

Boston.

BOSTON, June 27.—Flour dull; sales confined to small lots; prices unchanged. Corn quiet and steady; mixed and yellow 59½a 63c; rejected 56a58c. Oats firm and quiet; mixed and No. 2 white 35c.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, June 27.—Flour unchanged; sales 1,400 barrels. Wheat steady; No. 1 Milwaukee Club $1,26; No. 1 white Michigan $1,28. Corn dull.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, June 27.—Corn meal unsettled, but generally higher; $2,50. Lard firmer; 13¾c. Others unchanged.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, June 27.—Cotton quiet at 11@ 11¾c; sales 500 bales; receipts 55; shipments 615. Others unchanged.

Wilmington.

WILMINGTON, June 27.—Spirits of turpentine steady at 27c.

Live Stock.

BUFFALO, June 27.—Cattle: receipts 1,122 head; sales of 100 cars; good to prime heavy steers 10@15c higher than last week; common thin and large coarse grades ½c off. Sheep and lambs: receipts 2,200 head; sales of 16 cars at ½c off last week's prices. Hogs: receipts 2,200 head; sales of 4 cars at $5,10@6,25 for heavy, and $6,10@6,15 for Yorkers.

CHICAGO, June 27.—Cattle: receipts 4,500 head; market quiet; fair to choice shippers $4,40a5; butchers' stuff $3,50a4; choice graded steers $5a5,20; shipments 1,000 head. Hogs: receipts 11,000; good demand and 5a 10c higher; sales of good light and heavy at $5,15a5,20; mixed $4,95a5,10; choice heavy $6,25a6,35; shipments 3,000. Sheep: receipts 4,400; good $4,75.

CINCINNATI, June 27.—Hogs firm to fair good, light, $5.75a6.00; fair to good heavy, $6.00@6.15.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 27.—Hogs $5.55a 5,90; receipts 1,100.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, June 27.—The market was quiet. The auction sale of Cochran, McLean & Co.'s stock commenced to-day with domestics, which sold well.

Cotton.

NEW YORK, June 27.—Cotton firm at 12 a12 3-16c; futures dull and unchanged.

MOBILE, June 27.—Cotton nominal; middlings 11¼c; net receipts 20 bales; coast 25 bales; sales 100.

CHARLESTON, June 27.—Cotton dull; middlings 11¼c; net receipts 14 bales; sales 30.

SAVANNAH, June 27.—Cotton quiet; middlings 11c; receipts 309 bales; exports Great Britain 661 bales; sales 59.

GALVESTON, June 27.—Cotton easier; middlings 11½c; net receipts 143 bales; sales 692.

SCRAP IRON, &c.

W. J. HAMMOND,

DEALER IN

WROUGHT AND CAST IRON,

Wrought Turnings, Cast Turnings, Old Rail-road Locomotive Tire, Old Car and Driving Wheels, Old Boilers,

Brass, Copper, Lead and Zinc,

W. J. Hammond,

Cor. Eleventh and Duquesne Way, Pittsburgh, Pa.

PAINTING.

WESLEY COULTER,

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER,

No. 236 Penn Ave., Pittsburgh.

All orders by mail promptly attended to.

RIVER NEWS.

State of the Rivers, Movements of Steamboats, &c.

THE water in the river at this point continues to recede with 2 feet by the marks last evening. Without rain, navigation will be suspended again in a few days.

PILOT Harry Ragon went down on the Fanchon to-look at the river.

WILL S. HAYS is now passenger agent of the U. S. Mail Line at Louisville.

JNO. HAMILTON, a well-known steamboatman, died at New Orleans Saturday.

THE funeral of Capt. Thos. W. Rea, at St. Louis, Saturday, was largely attended.

TOBACCO has been accumulated at Paducah sufficient to load one of the M. V. T. Co.'s barges for New Orleans.

THE iron tug N. M. Jones was beaten in a race with another tug, below Orleans a few days since, and her namesake is mad about it.

THE Fanchon departed for Cincinnati yesterday at 3 P. M. with all she could take on the water. Pilots—H. Hall and Jas. Hamilton.

CAPT. HARBIN, Superintendent of the Memphis and Arkansas River packet line, and one of the owners of Gov. Garland, arrived from Memphis yesterday.

THE Sam Brown is laid up at Wheeling; the Alice Brown at Hill's Landing, and Smoky City in the bend above Wheeling. They will have to remain where they are until there is a rise.

THE Dick Fu ton, Arkansas City to Pittsburgh, passed Cincinnati on Sunday with sixteen empty barges. She towed the Frank Willard up as far as Derby, where the latter got up steam and left her.

CAPT. WASH. WILLIAMSON has bought the Kanawha Belle, and will dismantle her soon and transfer her machinery to his new boat, which Captain Herbert is building for him at the Springville wharf.

THE Liberty No. 4 broke the after head of her larboard cylinder at Thompson's mill, but sustained no further injury. She brought her tow of four barges, containing 3,150 tons of iron ore, to Cairo with one engine.

THE little steamer Victoria, that plied the Bigbee between Mobile and Demopolis, was burned on the night of the 12th at Pickens' landing. The fire originated in her wood rack, and in a few minutes the whole boat was in flames. No lives were lost.

CAPT. PEE, who was recently injured below New Orleans, by the explosion of the Oriole, is improving rapidly, and expects to be about next week attending to business. Henry Kouns, Joe Sharp, J. E. Tremolet and J. E. Estopanel, also sufferers by the explosion, are getting along as well as can be expected.

A NEW ORLEANS paper says: The jetties of Captain Eads and Smith's have already secured to New Orleans a deep water outlet to the ocean. The latest soundings report 20 feet and a strong current, which gives assurance that a greater depth will yet be obtained. No good reason can be assigned why one summer a day might not be loaded at this port with bulk grain for Liverpool and the Continent. The corn is at the west, and the daily inquiry is for vessels to receive it when sent to the market. Suppose our men of the merchant marine

HOME NEWS.

Parties who do not receive the GAZETTE by 7 A. M., are requested to notify the office, and the tardiness will be corrected at once.

The probabilities are that the rivers will generally continue falling on Wednesday, except a rise in the lowest part of the Ohio.

The probabilities for to-day are southwest, veering to northwest winds, rising, possibly followed by falling, barometer; lower, followed by higher, temperatures, partly cloudy weather, and occasional local rains.

A Raised Bill.

Officer Johnston, of the Mayor's police, last evening arrested Stewart Gibner for attempting to pass on the inmates of No. 17 Smithfield street, a $2 bill raised to a $10. Gibner was lodged in the Central Station to await a hearing.

Fire in Allegheny this Morning.

About one o'clock this morning a fire occurred in a butcher shop on Federal street extension, Tenth ward, Allegheny. An alarm was turned in from box 80. The damage to property was immaterial, but two butchers whose names could not be learned, were considerably burned and injured, though not dangerously.

Fire in the Allegheny Poor House.

On Monday evening an attempt was made to burn down the Allegheny Poor House. Some person had collected a quantity of shavings and other combustible material and placed it under the stairway leading from the cellar to the first floor and then set fire to the pile. The smoke soon after attracted the attention of the children of Steward Grubbs, who at once raised the alarm. The fire was extinguished in a short time and before any material damage was done. The matter will be investigated to-day.

Allegheny Park Commission.

A regular meeting of the Allegheny Park Commission was held last evening, with Mr. J. C. Patterson in the chair.

Bills to the amount of $3,027 09 were approved.

Clerk White reported that the Commission had expended $6 828 69 since the beginning of the year, and that a balance of $6,171 31 still remained on hand.

A communication from Joseph H. Penny was received, offering to swing the children on the Park swings at the rate of one cent per hundred swings. The matter was laid over.

The contract for the erection of a fence on either side of the roadway through the Southwest Park was awarded to Dalzell & Parker, for twenty-three cents per foot.

The New Century.

Fogies long for the good old times, when articles of utility and comfort were manufactured with an equal eye to durability and neatness. History repeats itself and by a visit to the boot and shoe house of R. Taggart, No. 129 Federal street, Allegheny, it will be made evident to the candid mind that his boots and shoes are prepared with as much care as to material and make-up, as if done a century ago, and what is better, sold at a price very much cheaper than the same could be bought for a hundred years ago.

CLOSING SESSION.

Last Meeting of the First Session of the Union Normal Sunday School Workers.

Last night in the Smithfield street M. E. church, the closing session of the Union Normal Sunday School Workers was held. The meeting was a very interesting one. "The Week Day Work of the Sunday School Teacher" was the topic of discussion, led by M. G. Mahaffey, Esq., of the Liberty street M. E. church.

At the close of the topic drill Mr. Sidney Omohundro, the retiring President, congratulated the class upon the success of the first course of study, and mentioned the excellent help that had voluntarily been given by men of eminent intellectual gifts. The following officers for the second term were then elected:

President—James D. Carlisle, Presbyterian. Vice President—Rev. W. H. Kincaid, Methodist. Secretary—Miss Mary Michell, United Presbyterian. Treasurer—Thomas Biggerstaff, Reformed Presbyterian. It was then on motion of Amzi Bahmann, Esq., decided to hold the first meeting of the second term on the first Tuesday evening in next October.

After a current review, in a conversational way, of the results of the various sessions, the class adjourned to meet again at the time mentioned.

HOWARD STEET PROBING.

Additional Matter for Complaint—The Wall Defective in Nearly Its Entire Length.

Another meeting of the Howard Street Investigating Committee of Allegheny Councils was held last evening, Mr. Kirk in the chair.

Mr. Biber, from the sub-committee, stated that the committee had completed the investigation of the depth of the wall as far as the property holders would permit, and now he desired to known whether the sub-committee should tear up any portion of the paved street to ascertain whether the wall is of the required thickness, as some of the property owners allege that it is not as thick as the plans required it to be.

Mr. Sholes thought that the committee would get an all summer's job if they commenced digging up the street. Another matter is, that they must be economical in their way of doing the work, as this excavating costs considerable money.

Mr. Biber said that the expenses of the committee up to this time are $190.

After some further discussion the sub-committee was authorized to sink a well or shaft alongside the wall for the purpose named.

Mr. Biber then reported that the sub-committee had found the "bench" or offset in search of which the investigation was first commenced. It begins immediately at the line between the city's and the property owners' portion of the wall and extens 12 feet along the property owners' portion of the wall, and is 5 feet 9 inches short in depth, according to the plans. The wall at this point ought to have been 18 feet thick. At the contract price this amount overcharged is $321.50.

Mr. Carlisle stated that his measurement was six inches less in the height than Mr. Biber's. As to the thickness of the wall he thought it was all right, but was not positive that such was the case.

Mr. Biber also reported that at the point where the last excavation was made the city's portion was found to be one foot and nine inches short in the depth. The wall at every point, except one, where examined was found to be less than the plans required.

The committee then adjourned to meet at the call of the chairman.

WHAT THE PEOPLE SAY.

How the Lawyers Look at It.

As a specimen of the character of the unsolicited letters being sent to Washington by the most prominent members of the Allegheny county bar protesting against Mr. Reed's removal, we publish the following. It is but proper to state that a copy of the letter was procured without the knowledge of Mr. Reed:

PITTSBURGH, June 27, 1876.

To the Judiciary Committee of the Senate of the United States.

GENTLEMEN: The sudden and unexpected appointment of a successor to David Reed, United States District Attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania, has startled and surprised every one not in the secret of the political faction urging his deposition. I am a Republican and an old-time Whig, though not a factionist or ward politician, and have known Mr. Reed as a prominent member of our Bar for many years, and am quite sure that his proposed removal cannot spring from any want of personal or professional integrity or efficiency. In personal worth, honesty and counteteney, he is the compeer of any member of our or any other Bar. While acting as District Attorney he has in every respect honestly and faithfully discharged his duties, and with an ability that all commend.

I understand that no charges have been preferred against him, but that this movement has been the result of a political clique.

Hoping that he will not be displaced except for reasons that may commend themselves to your sound judgment, founded upon charges of incompeteney or dishonesty, I remain,

Respectfully yours,

M. SWARTZWELDER.

The Mayor and Taxation.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

The *Dispatch* of this morning states that His Honor sent a buncombe message to Councils in relation to excessive taxation. This is the usual style of this organ of the City Hall Ring. What are the facts? The Mayor says in his message to Councils, that over $100,000 is taken this year from the pockets of the taxpayers surreptitiously, and proves the fact, by reference to the ordinance. If, as the *Dispatch* says, it is to fill a deficiency, why is it not so stated in the ordinance? We have no official knowledge of this fact, and can not, in this case, learn this unless by reference to the ordinance, and in it there is not one word indicating that this money is to supply a deficiency. On the contrary the Act of Assembly makes it compulsory that the ordinance shall define the object and amount of each expenditure for each year. The Act of April 8, 1850, says "that the expenditures authorized by such ordinance of appropriation in any one year shall not exceed the revenue of such year limited as above, and if such revenue should exceed the expenditures ordered, such excess shall be paid over to the "Sinking Fund." As the ordinance nowhere says that any money shall be paid for deficiencies, if there is a surplus it must go to the Sinking Fund. Nothing but an earthquake will bring the City Hall ring and its organ to their senses. Suppose that the taxpayers request the Mayor to call a public meeting to express their views upon this subject?

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

PITTSBURGH, June 27, 1876.

The Bread baked by S. S. Marvin & Co., is meeting with the highest commendation by all who use it. Retail at 18 Fifth avenue.

FOURTH NOTELETS.

The Centennial and Finance Committees—Marshals Meeting.

A meeting of the Joint Centennial Committee, the Centennial Finance Committee and the Fire Works Committee was held in City Hall last night, jointly.

The Finance Committee reported $350 collected so far, but as nine-tenths of the collectors have not reported, that is far below the actual amount subscribed. A number of the collectors reported some collections, but expressed a desire to retain their books and continue work for a few days yet. It was therefore decided to wait until next Saturday for a final reception of the funds.

The Fire Works Committee did nothing, but will hold another meeting this morning at 9 o'clock.

The Chief and Division Marshals met in the City Clerk's office. Their work is comprised in the following orders:

The colors of the staff of the Grand Marshal shall be red, white and blue. Of the first division red, the second division white, the third division blue, the fourth division red and white, and the fifth division blue and white. It was also decided that the Marshals should wear sashes, the Chiefs of Staffs and Adjutant Generals sashes and rosettes, and the staffs rosettes each of the color designated as above. All the officers to wear dark clothes and white gloves. The route of procession was fixed as follows: Start at Water and Smithfield streets, down Smithfield street to Seventh avenue, Seventh avenue to Ninth street, over Hand street bridge to Anderson street; up Anderson street and Cedar avenue to North avenue; down North avenue to Federal street; down Federal street and over Suspension bridge via Sixth and Market streets to Fifth avenue; out Fifth avenue to Linden Grove.

The following general orders were issued by the Grand Marshal:

To avoid confusion the Grand Marshal directs the following instructions to be given to Marshals of Divisions:

1st. The Marshal of the First Division will assemble his division (except the military) on the wharf and Water street, west of Market, and on Liberty street and Penn avenue, south of Hand street.

The division which will take the right of the Centennial column will be formed so as to move along Water and up Smithfield street.

2d. The Marshal of the Second division will assemble his division on the south side of the Monongahela river.

The division will be formed to move across the river by way of the Suspension bridge, but it will remain on the South Side until the rear of the first division has reached Wood street, when it will move across the river and join the column in the rear of the First division.

3d. The Marshal of the Third division will assemble his division on the north side of the Allegheny river, off the route of the column, where it will remain until the Fourth and Fifth divisions have entered the column as hereinafter indicated, when the Third division will join the column in the rear of the Fifth division.

4. The Marshal of the Fourth division will assemble his division on the north side of the Allegheny river—off the route of the column—when it will remain until the rear of the Second division has reached Lacock street, when the Fourth division will enter the column in the rear of the Second.

5. The Marshal of the Fifth division will also assemble his division on the north side of the Allegheny river—off the route of the column—and enter the column in the rear of the Fourth division.

6. So far as practicable the material of the several divisions (except the military) will be formed in the following order:

1—Bodies on foot.
2—Mounted bodies.
3—Wheeled vehicles.
7th. It is important that the bands be so distributed in the column as not to interfere with each other, care must be taken to leave any portion of the column out of hearing of one of them when playing.

8th. The headquarters of the Grand Marshal on the Centennial morning, till the column moves, will be at the Monongahela House, and each Marshal of division is requested to establish his head-quarters for that morning where he or some member of the staff can be found until his division moves, and to notify the Chief of Staff, No. 93 Diamond street, before that day.

By order of

H. W. OLIVER, JR.,
Grand Marshal,

J. B. METTZER, Chief of Staff.
H. H. BYRAM, Adjutant General.

The following staff to the Grand Marshal has been appointed:

Chief of Staff, Gen. J. B. Sweitzer; Adjutant General, H. H. Byram; Assistant Adjutant Generals, A. T. Brown, Gen. Guthrie, C. W. Batchelor, Dr. C. Evans, J. Mc. C. Creighton, W. W. Young, Jas. R. Wilson, M. K. Moorhead, Capt. S. C. Schoyer, J. B. Conway, Richard Speer, Richard Wood, F. M. Hutchison, W. H. Chalfant, John C. Musgrove, John Groff, Geo. B. Edwards, Peter O'Neil, Capt. G. W. Grey, Geo. Roberts, P. B. Brown, J. E. Wert Stoether, B. L. Woods, Jr., Fred. Fleckner, Jos. Eberle, Henry Darlington, [illegible] Graff, T. M. Rodney, T. A. Rohm, Captain R. C. Gray, John A. Fox, J. Painter, Jr., W. R. Brown, Beverly Jones, Geo. A. Cook, J. D. Risher, J. S. Hays, Colonel Samuel Campbell, A. B. Chrisman, H. D. Lewis, W. B. Hays, George W. Wilson, John N. Neeb, D. Rauhauser, Major C. Zug, J. P. Barr, T. B. Swearingen, Paul Hugus, Gen. James S. Negley, Col. T. M. Bayne, D. L. Shields, Z. A. Williams, B. Frank Weyman, Dr. Pitcairn, Colonel Col. George Ritchie, Major George M. Laughlin, Major W. J. Moorhead, Capt. Henry S. Denny, Col. John I. Nevin, Gen. W. A. Robinson, Christian Hoon, D. F. Hartupee, Fred Lang, Major D. C. Phillips, Captain Wm. Sarg, Major W. W. Felker, James B. Oliver, W. J. Patterson, F. H. Kernan, E. C. Schenk, John Wilbert, C. W. Anschutz, Christ. Schoners, Henry W. Gerwig, Arthur Bell, Capt. Dallas Wilkins, Capt. Henry W. Patterson, Dr. A. A. McCandless, G. L. Braun, Norman M. Smith, Howard Jones, Colonel Wm. Blakely, Thomas Joseph M. Schafer, W. W. Thompson, James Stephenson, Robert C. Hazlett, Capt. J. Thomson, Capt. John Dennison, Capt. Thos. L. Sloan, Robert Paul.

The list of aids to the Division Marshals has not yet been fully reported.

AMUSEMENTS.

German Military Band.

The German Military Band last evening gave another performance in Germania Garden, and again was the garden filled, as on the night before, by a large and appreciative audience. This evening another concert will be given at the same place, with a change of programme. This will probably be the last opportunity to hear this splendid musical organization, and those who have not heard it should certainly be present to-night.

Genevieve.

At Excelsior Hall, Allegheny, on this and to-morrow evenings, a most excellent entertainment will be given by the pupils and friends of Prof. S. A. Neale. The programme consists of the beautiful opera of "Genevieve," followed by the drama of "Tempted, or the Sailor's Return." The admission has been placed low enough to insure full houses.

Friendship Park Races.

On next Wednesday, July 3d, a grand trotting race takes place in Friendship Park, free to all. To the first horse $500 will be given, to the second $300, and to the third $200—which will be sufficient inducement to secure a fine race. By reference to the advertisement it will be seen that already a number of entries have been made that indicate the trot will be well worth seeing.

The Ladies' Opportunity.

It is the duty of all to embrace an opportunity which in any respect will add to their pleasure or profit, and especially is it the duty of ladies to seize the golden opportunity offered by A. W. Erwin, 172 and 174 Federal street, who proposes a clean sweep of his mammoth stock of dress goods by September 1st. This is not a *ruse* for the purpose of getting rid of old, soiled and and unsalable remnants, but a genuine sale of new, fresh and fashionable dress goods, for the purpose of engaging in other business. Those who have been there all unite in saying that the purchaser dictates the terms and prices. Goods are marked down to less than half their value, and in many cases are sold much below the marked price. There is a large stock from which to select, amounting to $75,000 worth, but as the choice goods are likely to go early, parties desiring extra value goods at a bargain should lose no time in visiting this cheap and popular house.

Blue Flannel Suits at the Boston One Price Clothing House.

A man often overworks himself to save money for those who will live after him. A part of his extra earnings would buy a life insurance policy, fulfill his object, and allow him to lessen his labors. The UNITED STATES, of New York, is the safest Life Insurance Company. Apply at once to its Pittsburgh Agency, 96 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, for a policy, or for local agency if you desire lucrative and honorable employment. S. W.

Misses' Linen Dusters
at J. Horne & Co.'s Retail, Penn street.

For Rent,
Brick House on Fifth avenue, near Neville street, containing ten rooms, with all modern improvements. Inquire of
ws J. D. CARLISLE.

Linen and Alpaca Dusters at the Boston One Price Clothing House.

Prices Reduced
both in new work and repairing, at the new carriage works of C. West & Co., corner Duquesne Way and Evans alley, between Fourth and Fifth streets, fronting the Allegheny river.

Linen Percale Suits,
at low figures, at Horne's Retail, Penn street.

A Driving Mare for Sale.
A fine black sorrel driving mare for sale. Kind and gentle. Perfectly sound, and seven years old. Will be sold cheap for want of use. Address X, GAZETTE office.

American Writing Fluid
is manufactured by the Harrisburg Ink Company.

EDUCATIONAL.

Commencement Week at Washington and Jefferson College.

The commencement exercises at the Washington and Jefferson College, Washington, Pa., began on Sunday last at 4 P. M., in the Town Hall with the baccalaureate sermon by the President, Rev. Geo. P. Hayes, and at 8 P. M., at the same place, Rev. W. H. Jeffers, D. D., of Cleveland, Ohio, preached the sermon to the society of Religious Inquiry.

Monday evening class day exercises were given at the Town Hall, and were particularly interesting. After the different salutatories the poet of the class portrayed the excellence of his class-mates in an admirable manner. The class history, by Mr. Robert Smith, was carefully prepared. The class album, by Mr. C. M. Kuntz, was a novel, but highly interesting part of the exercises. The prophesies relating to the rules of the class were exceeding good. The presentation of class memorials came next, and was followed by a grand pull at the "pipe of peace."

Last evening the oration to the Literary Societies was delivered by Thos. M. Marshall, Esq. Mr. Marshall's address was one of his best efforts.

To-day the commencement exercises proper will take place in Town Hall, beginning at 9:30 A. M. At 1 P. M. the usual dinner will be given to the Alumni and invited guests, and at 2 P. M. the class of '76 will plant the memorial tree, after which there will be a college reunion in the grove, with addresses from old friends of the institution.

Bishop Bowman Institute.

As announced in the GAZETTE several days ago, the commencement exercises of the Bishop Bowman Institute take place this morning at 10 o'clock in Trinity Church, on Sixth avenue. Bishop Kerfoot will preach during the exercises, and Rev. Leighton Coleman, D. D., will deliver the address to the graduates.

The names of the young ladies who compose the graduating class are as follows:

Miss Amy S. Hostetter, Miss Anna Blackstone, Miss Madge Irvin, Miss Kate R. Duff, Miss Clara A. Friend, Miss Mary Musgrave, Miss Sallie Goldthorpe and Miss Mary R. Johnston.

This evening the Bishop's reception will come off at the Institute building, corner of Fourth street and Penn avenue. A large and brilliant assemblage will no doubt gather both at the Commencement and the reception.

Western University.

This is commencement week at this popular educational institution, and, as usual, is attracting attention of the friends. The examination of the classes commenced Monday morning, and will continue during Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday. The Baccalaureate address will be delivered on Wednesday morning at 11 o'clock, by Chancellor Woods, and in the afternoon at 2½ o'clock, class day exercises will be held in the University Hall. On Thursday evening the commencement exercises will be held in the Third Presbyterian Church, Sixth avenue, to which, and all other exercises, the public are invited. On Friday, June 30, the examination for admissions will begin at nine o'clock A. M.

Teachers Elected.

The Board of School Directors of the Fourth ward, Allegheny, met last night and elected the following teachers for the ensuing year:

Building No. 1—John Morrow, Principal, Miss E. Davidson, Miss S. Smith, Miss E. Witherow, Miss S. C. Smith, Mrs. K. K. Miller, Miss M. A. Duncan, Miss H. S. Duncan, Miss M. Thompson, Miss E. Wilcox, Miss Zilla Bunn and Miss Hessie Munn. The resignation of Miss Hettie L. Rankin was accepted.

Building No. 2—Mr. S. A. Espy, Principal, Miss M. E. Morton, Miss Fannie Cougher, Miss M. E. Hamilton, Miss L. M. Thompson, Miss M. McConnell, Miss Wood, Miss H. Smith, Miss L. D. Sundgrass, Miss K. S. Hamilton and Miss N. J. Kenning.

Miss Alice G. Miller and Miss Jennie E. McCracken were elected additional teachers but were not assigned.

THE COURT RECORD.

A Complete Record of the Proceedings in the Courts Yesterday.

Criminal Court.

(Before Judge Collier.)

Commonwealth vs. Charles Rau and August Rau, indicted for felonious assault and battery. John Walker prosecutor. Verdict of not guilty.

Henry Freed entered a plea of guilty to an indictment for selling liquor without license.

Commonwealth vs. Jacob and John Walker, indicted for aggravated assault and battery. August Rau prosecutor. Verdict of guilty of simple assault and battery.

Commonwealth vs. August Bonner, indicted for embezzlement. Otto Vonnernick prosecutor. Verdict of not guilty.

Frank and S. Jolinkoski, indicted for larceny. [illegible]

Commonwealth vs. Emma and Amelia Wacter, indicted for the larceny of a lot of hay. John Neely prosecutor. The defendants were two little girls aged respectively, 12 and 13 years, and it was alleged that they carried about a ton of hay away from prosecutor's barn. Verdict of not guilty.

Lizzie and Maggie Rosburg were placed on trial on an indictment for larceny, Mary McKay prosecutrix. The prosecutrix testified that defendants had taken $3.52 out of her dress pocket. The jury returned a verdict of guilty.

Commonwealth vs. Magdaline Smith, indicted for larceny by bailee of a mirror, chairs, tables and other furniture, the property of Owen Corcoran. Verdict of not guilty.

Commonwealth vs. Mary White, indicted for keeping a bawdy house in the rear of 130 Third avenue. Jury out.

The next case taken up was that of the Commonwealth vs. Jennie Jackson, indicted for keeping a bawdy house on the corner of Webster and Logan streets. On trial.

Trial List for To-day.

Commonwealth vs.	
James Campbell et al,	J. T. Bailey,
Joseph Dieterle,	J. H. Frazer,
Lizzie Roxburg,	Jennie Scott.
Mary White,	Henry Disque,
Peter Davis (2),	H. C. Cimmiotti,
H. B. Aldrich,	T. J. Murphy,
John Simpson,	Robt. Hagins,
Elen Barrington,	James J. Fox.

Court Brevities.

GEO. WEIDLEY, of Erie, Pa., yesterday filed in the United States District Court a voluntary petition for the adjudication of himself in bankruptcy. Re-erred to Register Woodruff.

THE June term of the U. S. Court at Williamsport, closed yesterday. Clerk McCandless and his assistant, Lindsay, returned home yesterday, and Marshal Hall arrived last night with the persons sentenced to the Penitentiary.

ISAAC COLDEN was brought into Court on an attachment yesterday. He had been subpœnaed as a witness, and attended Court two days, when he remarked that he would not stay any longer, and if they wanted him they might send for him. It so happened that they did want him, and sent an officer with an attachment for him, and when he was brought into Court Judge Collier directed him to pay a fine of five dollars and the costs of the attachment.

MARY A. O'BRIEN instituted an action for damages in Common Pleas No. 2, yesterday, against Dr. W. C. Reiter and constable Thomas Murphy. The plaintiff had a millinery establishment on the ground floor of a tenement on Diamond street and alleges that the defendants on the first day of April last took forcible and unlawful possession of it, retained the same until the 14th of April, and advertised the goods at public sale. The plaintiff claims damages in the sum of $2,500.

Be Wise To-day.

And go to the corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street, to the Clothing Emporium of Messrs. Eisner & Phillips, who are extensive manufacturers of A No. 1 Suits, and guarantee satisfaction in fit. Among their cutters and fitters are the best in the two cities, and with a large and fashionable assortment of suitings selected especially for this locality, they are at all times prepared to furnish just what is desired. Their Ready Made Suits are gotten up with so much nicety and care that they are the equal in fit and neatness to a Suit to measure.

White and Fancy Vests, at the Boston One Price Clothing House.

Flags. Flags. Flags.
The cheapest and best in the city, at
L. T. YODER'S
No. 51 Smithfield St., near 4th ave.

Linen and Percale Overskirts
and jackets, from $6 up, at Horne's, 197 and 199 Penn avenue.

Blue Flannel Suits, at the Boston One Price Clothing House.

American Writing Ink
is used by schools, and is offered cheaper than any other reliable ink in the market.
A. H. BAUMAN,
106 Fourth avenue, General Agent.

Linen and Alpaca Dusters at the Boston One Price Clothing House.

Linen and Alpaca Dusters at the Boston One Price Clothing House.

$300 Per Year
will rent a house containing eight rooms and half acre of ground, covered with fruit, street, on Neville street, near Fifth avenue
ws J. D. CARLISLE.

Fourth of July.
Flags of all nations, Lanterns and decorating goods, in great variety at
L. T. YODER'S.
No. 51 Smithfield St.

Blue Flannel Suits, at the Boston One Price Clothing House.

Misses' Linen Dusters
At J. Horne & Co.'s Retail, Penn street.

White and Fancy Vests, at the Boston One Price Clothing House.

Linen and Percale Overskirts
And jackets from $4 up, at Horne's, 197 and 199 Penn avenue.

Clothing of all descriptions at the Boston One Price Clothing House.

BREVITIES.

Pargraphic Pencilings of Passing Events.

----Yesterday was not so warm as the day before.

----The game of base ball is ruining many young men.

----The Allegheny Police and Fire Committees will meet on Saturday evening.

----The Fire Commission meets to-night to make arrangements for the display on the Fourth.

----Mr. Daniel Wenke, one of the newly elected Assistant Assessors, yesterday took the oath of office.

----Notwithstanding property in this city is valued at less than last year, taxes are a good deal higher.

----The turnout to-morrow evening by the Allegheny people at the ratification meeting will be large.

----A man, name unknown, was killed on the Fort Wayne railroad, near Economy, yesterday morning by a train.

----Lawrence Bender, charged before Alderman Kreuter with perjury, was committed for trial in default of bail.

----The Washington and Bayard public schools will hold a picnic at Robinson's grove, Eighteenth ward, to-morrow.

----The car robbers were yesterday admitted to bail by the Mayor. Three of them were held in $1,000 each, and the two others in $800 each.

----There are now undergoing examination for admission to the High School for next year 368 applicants, the majority of whom are girls.

----The teamsters of the South Side held a meeting at Knukle Hall last night to complete arrangements for participating in the Centennial celebration.

----John Staub, an employee at the Southside Planing Mill, had the fingers of his left hand amputated yesterday. They were caught by the circuler saw.

----The county will not compromise with the Station Trust Company people on the basis offered, or it is thought any other basis, as the county's claim is amply secured.

----Mr. William Backstoee, proprietor of the Lebanon Nursery, fell and fractured the left one of his knees yesterday. He sustained a similar injury about four months since.

----The Republicans of the Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth wards, South Side, will meet this evening at the school house of the latter ward, for the purpose of organizing a Hayes and Wheeler campaign club.

----At a meeting of the Order of United American Mechanics, held in Zeno Hall, to make arrangements for the coming Fourth of July celebration, it was resolved that all the councils in this vicinity turn out in full regalia.

----Sophia Glover, a little girl nine years of age, while engaged in sprinkling some plants in the second story window of her father's store, on Bingham street, fell to the sidewalk below, receiving severe but not serious injuries.

----J. A. Dunvall was committed to jail yesterday by Alderman Kreuer, in default of bail, for a hearing on a charge of forgery, on oath of W. H. Loehnheim, who alleges that the accused forged his name to a judgment note for $38.

----Anton Schamberg, an employe at Mellor & Hoene's music store, on Fifth avenue, fell from a third story window of the building yesterday afternoon and was severely injured. An awning upon which he struck first broke the fall and saved his life.

----A gentleman who owns some houses in the Seventh ward, yesterday called upon the Mayor to thank him for his recent message to Councils. He said that while he only receives $30 per month each rent for his houses his taxes amount to $60 per month.

----An old man named Barr fell last evening down a flight of stone steps leading into a basement on Smithfield street, just above Fifth avenue, and received a severe wound out on the back of his head. Jerry Murphy was around, and sewed up the wound.

----The carpenters and joiners of the two cities held a meeting last night at Emerald Hall, Vice President J. C. Benjamin in the chair, and Thos. Flannigan, Secretary. A constitution was adopted, after which they adjourned to meet at the same place July 5th at 7½ o'clock.

----The Second Presbyterian church has been closed for repairs and will remain so for several weeks. Meanwhile the congregation has accepted invitations to worship with the First and Third churches. This arrangement also will be taken advantage of by Dr. Howard for a much-needed vacation.

----Unless the $120,000 due private creditors of the Nation Trust Company is paid by Saturday, judgment will be entered against the stockholders. In that event the city's last compromise will be of no avail, and action will be taken same as if the joint resolution had not passed.

----At a special meeting of the School Board of Mt. Washington district held on Monday evening the following teachers were elected: Principal, R. M. Cargo; Miss Miss Sayers, Miss Sellers, Miss De Armit, Miss Gallagher, Miss Mortland, Miss Sterling, Miss Croner, Miss Tutell, Misses Shields.

----Shortly before two o'clock yesterday morning officer Geary saw a negro walking along Fulton street, Allegheny, with a lot of harness on his arm. The officer called to him to stop, but the negro threw down the harness and ran. Yesterday it was learned that the harness had been stolen from the stable of Wm. Waite, on Washington avenue.

----Peter Miller is alleged to have taken up a cream pot from the South Side Cemetery and sold it to a man in Allegheny, who planted it at the head of a grave in the Troy Hill Cemetery. John Behr claims that the cross was his, and has made information against Peter for larceny. Alderman Hoerr will hear the case Saturday morning.

----Coroner McCallin yesterday morning held an inquest on the body of Donald Campbell, who was accidentally drowned in the Ohio river, at the foot of Main street, Temperanceville, Monday night. The jury found that it was a case of accidental drowning. No arrests were made on suspicion of having thrown Campbell in the water were released.

----Numerous letters signed by our businessmen and good Republicans who always vote the ticket, and subscribe liberally to the Republican party were received yesterday to Washington, remonstrating against the dark and dirty way Attorney Reed was removed. Mr. Reed and his hosts of friends don't propose that he shall be treated any other way than courteous, and if he has to step down and out they propose that the general public shall know the whys and wherefores. There is blood on the moon sure, and it might be well to go slow.

----At noon yesterday, while a lot of children were playing in the German school at the corner of Madison avenue and Avery street, Allegheny, one of the little girls was pushed by another child and fell all the way down a flight of stairs. She was picked up in an insensible condition and removed to her home near by, and medical aid summoned. Her injuries, although severe, are not thought to be of a serious nature.

----Several entries have already been made for the Fourth of July regatta. The Blackmore club enters a single scull, double scull and four-oared crew—thus taking in all the races. The Allegheny Barge club enters a single scull and four-oared, and the Columbia a single and double-scull. The Clipper will probably enter a single and double. All the local clubs with the exception of the Howard, which has a regatta of its own in the afternoon on the Hulton course, are expected to be represented in the regatta. Two crews from McKeesport have also signified their intention to take part.

----A full man of huge proportions who has a diploma from Yale College, a certificate of admission to practice at the Supreme Court of New York, and who gives his name as Hezekiah Gold Rogers, desires to lecture on Geology, and is about with a paper for Akron signers.—*From Akron Beacon.* The old gentleman above referred to was once, if we mistake not, a member of the Pittsburgh Bar, and was at one time Consular *Chargede Affaires* at Genoa. We have heard of his habit of lecturing in the eastern part of the State, whether to an audience or to bare walls, if the number of subscribers was many or few. He was a gentlenman of noble presence and of culture, and much refinement when a resident of this city.

Pryotechnices,
at L. T. YODER'S,
No. 51 Smithfield St., near 4th ave.

American Chemical Writing Fluid.
Large discount to the trade.
A. H. BAUMAN,
General Agent, wholesale and retail, No. 105 Fourth avenue.

Clothing of all descriptions at the Boston One Price Clothing House.

Linen Percale Suits.
At low figures, at Horne's Retail Penn street.

1776. **Wake Up! Wake Up!!** 1876.
Celebrate the Centennial year by explosion of fire works. The cheapest in the city at L. T. YODER'S,
No. 51 Smithfield St. Between 4th and 3rd avenues.

American Writing Fluid
has no superior in the world.

HOMŒOPATHIC.
Medicines and Publications.
The only place to get reliable and pure Homœopathic Preparations is at George W Backofen's, No. 161 Smithfield street, above Sixth avenue.

Clothing of all descriptions at the Boston One Price Clothing House.

Linen and Debege Traveling Dusters
At lowest prices, at J. Horne & Co.'s Retail.

Linen and Debege Traveling Dusters
at lowest prices, at J. Horne & Co.'s Retail.

Support Home Industry
by using American writing fluid.

Linen and Alpaca Dusters at the Boston One Price Clothing House.

ST. LOUIS CONVENTION.

(Continued from First Page.)

solid foundation until you clear out the rubbish and the debris, among which I count the resumption act for 1879, a delusion and a snare! Its repeal may not be a panacea, but it may lead us in the future to a better and more truthful fiscal policy. So much for that. These Republicans have conducted their fiscal policy and their patriotism a good deal as that banker did, I think down in Arkansas. A report was made upon his bank. Somebody said "Why find fault with such a good, pious banker, and has he not done well?" Think of him. True it is that his accounts were all bad, they were not well kept. He was largely in default, and, oh! how he loved the stars and stripes of his country." (Loud laughter and applause.)

But, my fellow-citizens, we are to enter on a campaign. We are entering on a campaign. We ought to honor the Centennial year. It is not on these mere fiscal or temporary questions that we are to win this contest. Altogether we have fundamental principles of Government, as old as the Revolution, which have marked parties from the beginning. The idea of

Home Rule,

self government, express and granted powers, stand by them. Aye, and stand by pacification and purification. (Applause.) Now,

Who Shall be Your Standard Bearers?

(Loud cries of "Tilden and Hendricks," and great confusion.) Now, my fellow-citizens, when I asked that question of you I intended to answer it myself. (Great laughter.) I know the distinguished statesman of New York as a reformer in his State, and know him well. (Loud applause.) I know the objections that are made, and well taken by my friend from Indiana, Mr. Voorhees (loud applause), as to the fact that New York has had this great honor conferred upon her. But I will not remark on that. (Cries of "Hancock.") I know the gallant General Hancock, who has always been true to the great seminal Democratic doctrine, that of placing the civil above the military power. (Loud applause.) I have known long and served in the National council with Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana. (Loud applause.) No man could bear our banner with a whiter or a purer record. (Great applause, continued for several seconds, followed by a single shout.) I was about to say before the chanticleer gave forth that clarion sound—(Laughter.) I was about to say that I knew

The Great Unknown.

(Laughter.) But I do intend to tell you who he is at this time. (Renewed laughter.) Wait, and in a few days we will let you know. But one thing I will tell you. Whoever he may be, wherever he may come from, East or West, one thing must be said of him in response to the great question of the great Psalmist of Israel, Who shall stand in the holy place, who shall stand as our great Chief Executive in this great contest? (Cries of "Tilden," "Hancock," "Hendricks," &c., followed by a solo of "Uncle Sam.") If the Great Unknown will just make my speech, I will yield to him. I was about to say with all earnestness that the people at this year demand above all other things a response to that question of the great Psalmist, for when he spoke of it he had in view the priest who would stand between the sins of the people and their God, would represent the majesty, the greatness, the glory of that ancient priesthood. Who shall stand to offer the sacrifice? (Cries of "Tilden," "Hancock," "Hendricks," &c., followed by cheers.) Now one word more and I am done. We have before a man, and such men are not scarce in the Democratic party, whatever there may be in the other, if we have the man to fill such qualifications we should name him in this Convention. (Cries of "Tilden," "Hancock," "Hendricks," &c.) I want to tell you one thing, and I shall not detain you but for one more sentence. It is not for this meeting altogether to name a man. Whatever you may say, it is not for me individually or otherwise to name a man, for I am in a minority, I am told in my delegation. It is for the good and lawful heart, the old motherly gumption of the Convention, to be in no haste to name him, for we have no objection to name to contend with as against Hayes and Wheeler (a voice "that's what's the matter") none of your impulses, nor of your passions, nor of your sectional hates or asperities, no party (cries "no sectional shibbolites") stands by the whole country, and then when the Fourth of July shall dawn on a free body, we can see the old temple of liberty, all the bells ringing and dome, all redowned with the good old Democratic Government. (Prolonged applause.)

The meeting then dispersed.

The speeches of Messrs. Voorhees and Cox were the important feature of the demonstration made by the anti-Tilden men to impress the Convention. It was shrewdly hess is concerned, was enthusiastic and highly flattering to the Indiana orator. Ohio's fantastic and high-flown oratory was enthusiastic and highly flattering to the Indiana orator. Ohio's fantastic and high-flown oratory was enthusiastic and highly flattering to the Indiana orator. Ohio's fantastic and high-flown oratory was applauded as well as friendly delegates was so hearty as to carry away the Tilden men for a time. An allusion to the vain efforts of the Democratic party heretofore to select candidates, was followed by an appeal for Fair Play, a recognition of the West, was so adroitly laid as to cause many delegates to waver in their support of Tilden. A touching reference to his devotion to the South in the past caused a sensation among the delegates from that section. The effect of Voorhees' vehement oratory was to make Tilden's friends believe they would be unjust to venture further.

There were loud calls for Ewing, and then for Cox. The latter was escorted to the stage, and in a few minutes he succeeded in largely increasing the enthusiasm had built up, the Tilden men having recovered sufficiently to interrupt him and turn his own question to the advantage of Tilden, but upon the whole there was an impression made in favor of a compromise candidate.

A Popular Chairman.

The success of Mr. Henry Watterson, temporary chairman, as presiding officer, was so marked as to make him a formidable candidate for the permanent chairman. The convention and members of the press that there was a generally expressed wish for him to be continued as permanent chairman. The Pennsylvania and Indiana delegations were particularly complimentary in this respect to Mr. Watterson, upon being advised, declined the honor, and Mr. McClernand was chosen.

The Vice Presidency.

Some of the Ohio delegation were calculating on the nomination of Henry B. Payne for Vice President in case Tilden is nominated. This promise has been made by the New York delegation.

Committee on Resolutions

Among the members of the Committee were Malcom Hay, from Pennsylvania, Gen. Thomas Ewing, from Ohio, John A. Meredith, from Virginia, John J. Davies, from

HOME NEWS.

Parties who do not receive the GAZETTE by 7 A. M. are requested to notify this office, and the same will be attended to at once.

The probabilities for to-day are southwest, veering to northwest winds, rising, possibly followed by falling, barometer; lower, followed by higher, temperature, partly cloudy weather, and occasional local rains.

A Raised Bill.

Gilmor Johnston, of the Mayor's police, last evening arrested Stewart Gilmor for attempting to pass on the inmates of No. 17 Smithfield street, a $2 bill raised to a $10. Gilmor was lodged in the Central Station to await a hearing.

Fire in Allegheny this Morning.

About one o'clock this morning a fire occurred in a butcher shop on Federal street extension, Tenth ward, Allegheny. An alarm was rung in from box 80. The damage to property was immaterial, but two butchers whose names could not be learned, were considerably burned and injured, though not dangerously.

Fire in the Allegheny Poor House.

On Monday evening an attempt was made to burn down the Allegheny Poor House. Some person had collected a quantity of shavings and other combustible material and placed it under the stairway leading from the cellar to the first floor and then set fire to the pile. The smoke soon attracted the attention of the children of Steward Grubbs, who at once raised the alarm. The fire was extinguished in a short time and before any material damage was done. The matter will be investigated to-day.

Allegheny Park Commissioners.

A regular meeting of the Allegheny Park Commission was held last evening, with Mr. J. C. Patterson in the chair.

Bills to the amount of $3,027.09 were approved.

Clerk White reported that the Commission had expended $6,838.69 since the beginning of the year, and that a balance of $6,171.31 still remained on hand.

A communication from Joseph H. Penny was received, offering to swing the children on the Park swings at the rate of one cent per hundred swings. The matter was laid over.

The contract for the erection of a fence on either side of the roadway through the Southern Park was awarded to Dalzell & Parker, for twenty-three cents per foot.

The New Century.

Fogies long for the good old times, when articles of utility and comfort were manufactured with an equal eye to durability and neatness. History repeats itself and by a visit to the boot and shoe house of S. Taggart, No. 129 Federal street, Allegheny, it will be made evident to the candid mind that the boots and shoes are prepared with as much care as to material and make-up, as if done a century ago, and what is better, sold at a price very much cheaper than the same could be bought for a hundred years ago.

CLOSING SESSION.

Last Meeting of the First Session of the Union Normal Sunday School Workers.

Last night in the Smithfield street M. E. church, the closing session of the Union Normal Sunday School Workers was held. The meeting was a very interesting one. "The Week Day Work of the Sunday School Teacher" was the topic of discussion, led by M. G. Mahaffey, Esq., of the *Liberty street* M. E. church.

At the close of the topic drill Mr. Sidney Ormsbee, the president, congratulated the class upon the success of the first course of study, and mentioned the excellent help that had voluntarily been given by men of eminent intellectual gifts. The following officers for the second term were then elected:

President—James D. Carlisle, Presbyterian. Vice Vice Presidents—Rev. Mr. Reynolds, Methodist. Secretary—Miss Mary Michell, United Presbyterian. Treasurer—Thomas Biggerstaff, Reformed Presbyterian. It was then, on motion of Grand Marshal Brackman, Esq., decided to hold the first meeting of the second term on the first Tuesday evening in next October.

After a cursory review, in a conversational way, of the results of the various sessions, the class adjourned to meet again at the time mentioned.

HOWARD STREET PROBLEM.

Additional Matter for Complaint—The Well Defective in Nearly Its Entire Length.

Another meeting of the Howard Street Investigating Committee of Allegheny Councils was held last evening, Mr. Kirk in the chair.

Mr. Biber, from the sub-committee, stated that the committee had completed the investigation of the depth of the wall as far as the property holders were concerned, and now he desired to know whether the committee should tear up any portion of the paved street to ascertain whether the wall is of the required thickness, as some of the property owners allege that it is not as thick as stated it to be.

Mr. Sholes thought that the committee would get an all summer's job if they commenced digging up the street. Another matter the body must be economical in their way of doing the work, as this excavating costs considerable money.

Mr. Biber said that the expenses of the committee up to this time are $150.

After some further discussion the sub committee was authorized to sink a well or shaft alongside the wall for the purpose named.

Mr. Biber then reported that the sub-committee had found the "bench" or off set in search of which the investigation was first commenced. It begins immediately at the line between the city's and the property owners' portions of the wall and extends 12 feet along the property owners' portion of the wall, and is 5 feet 9 inches short in depth, according to the plans. The wall at this point ought to have been 18 feet thick. At the contract price this amount overcharged is $321.50.

Mr. Carlisle stated that his measurement was six inches less in the height than Mr. Biber's. As to the thickness of the wall he thought it was all right, but was not positive that such was the case.

Mr. Biber also reported that at the point where the last excavation was made the city's portion was found to be one foot and nine inches short in the depth. The wall at every point, except one, where examined was found to be less than the plans required.

The committee then adjourned to meet at the call of the chairman.

WHAT THE PEOPLE SAY.

How the Lawyers Look at It.

As a specimen of the character of the unsolicited letters being sent to Washington by the most prominent members of the Allegheny county bar protesting against Mr. Reed's removal, we publish the following. It is but proper to state that a copy of the letter was procured without the knowledge of Mr. Reed.

PITTSBURGH, June 27, 1876.

To the Judiciary Committee of the Senate of the United States.

GENTLEMEN: The sudden and unexpected appointment of a successor to David Reed, United States District Attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania, has startled and surprised every one not in the secret of the political faction urging his deposition. I am a Republican and an old-time Whig, though not a factionist or ward politician, and have known Mr. Reed as a prominent member of our Bar for many years, and am quite sure that his proposed removal cannot spring from any want of personal or professional integrity or efficiency. In personal worth, honesty and competency, he is the compeer of any member of our or any other Bar. While acting as District Attorney he has in every respect honestly and faithfully discharged his duties, and with an ability that all commend.

I understand that no charges have been preferred against him, but that this movement has been the result of a political clique.

Hoping that he will not be displaced except for reasons that may commend themselves to your sound judgment, founded upon charges of incompetency or dishonesty, I remain,

Respectfully yours,

M. SWARTZWELDER.

The Mayor and Taxation.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

The *Dispatch* of this morning states that His Honor sent a buncombe message to Councils in relation to excessive taxation. This is the usual style of this organ of the City Hall Ring. What are the facts? The Mayor says in his message to Councils, that over $100,000 is taken this year from the pockets of the taxpayers surreptitiously, and proves the fact, by reference to the ordinance. If, as the *Dispatch* says, it is to fill a deficiency, why is it not so stated in the ordinance? We have no official knowledge of this fact, and can not, in this case, learn this unless by reference to the ordinance, and in it there is not one word indicating that this money is to supply a deficiency. On the contrary the Act of Assembly makes it compulsory that the ordinance shall define the object and amount of each appropriation for each year. The Act of April 6, 1830, says "That the expenditures authorized by such ordinance of appropriation in any one year shall not exceed the revenue of such year limited as above, and if such revenue should exceed the expenditures ordered, such excess shall be paid over to the 'Sinking Fund.'" As the ordinance nowhere says that any money shall be paid for deficiencies, if there is a surplus it must go to the Sinking Fund. Nothing but an earthquake will bring the City Hall ring and its organ to their senses. Suppose that the taxpayers request the Mayor to call a public meeting to express their views upon this subject?

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

PITTSBURGH, June 27, 1876.

The Bread baked by S. S. Marvin & Co., is meeting with the highest commendation by all who use it. Retail at 14 Fifth avenue.

FOURTH NOTABLETS.

The Centennial and Finance Committees—Marshals Meeting.

A meeting of the Joint Centennial Committee, the Centennial Finance Committee and the Fire Works Committee was held in City Hall last night, jointly.

The Finance Committee reported $350 collected so far, but as nine-tenths of the collectors have not reported, that is far below the actual amount subscribed. A number of the collectors reported some collections, but expressed a desire to retain their books and continue work for a few days yet. It was therefore decided to wait until next Saturday for a final reception of the funds.

The Fire Works Committee did nothing, but will hold another meeting this morning at 9 o'clock.

The Chief and Division Marshals met in the City Clerk's office. Their work is comprised in the following orders:

The organization of the staff of the Grand Marshal shall be red, white and blue. Of the first division red, the second division white, the third division blue, the fourth division red and white, and the fifth division blue and white. It was also decided that the Marshals should wear sashes, the Chiefs of Staffs and Adjutant Generals sashes and rosettes, and the staffs rosettes each of the color designated as above. All the officers to wear dark clothes and white gloves. The route of procession was fixed as follows: Start at Water and Smithfield streets, down Smithfield street to Seventh avenue, Seventh avenue to Ninth street, over Hand street bridge to Anderson street; up Anderson street and Cedar avenue to North avenue; down North avenue to Federal street; down Federal street and over Suspension bridge via Sixth and Market streets to Fifth avenue; out Fifth avenue to Linden Grove.

The following general orders were issued by the Grand Marshal:

To avoid confusion the Grand Marshal directs the following instructions to be given to Marshals of Divisions:

1st. The Marshal of the First Division will assemble his division (except the military) on the wharf and Water street, west of Market, and on Liberty street and Penn avenue, south of Hand street.

The division which will take the right of the Centennial column will be formed so as to move along Water and up Smithfield street.

2d. The Marshal of the Second division will assemble his division on the south side of the Monongahela river.

The division will be formed to move across the river by way of the Suspension bridge, but it will remain on the South Side until the rear of the First division has reached Lacock street, when it will move across the river and join the column in the rear of the First division.

3d. The Marshal of the Third division will assemble his division on the north side of the Allegheny river, off the route of the column, where it will remain until the Fourth and Fifth divisions have entered the column as hereinafter indicated, when the Third division will join the column in the rear of the Fifth division.

4. The Marshal of the Fourth division will assemble his division on the north side of the Allegheny river off the route of the column—where it will remain until the rear of the Second division has reached Lacock street, when the Fourth division will enter the column in the rear of the Second.

5. The Marshal of the Fifth division will also assemble his division on the north side of the Allegheny river—off the route of the column—and enter the column in the rear of the Fourth division.

6. So far as practicable the material of the several divisions (except the military) will be formed in the following order:

1—Bodies on foot.

2—Mounted bodies.

3—Wheeled vehicles.

7th. It is requested that the bands be so distributed in the column as not to interfere with each other, so far apart as to leave any portion of the column out of hearing of one of them when playing.

8th. The headquarters of the Grand Marshal on the Centennial morning, till the column moves, will be at the Monongahela House, and each Marshal of division is requested to establish his head-quarters for that morning where he or some member of the staff can be found until the division moves, and to notify the Chief of Staff, No. 93 Diamond street, before that day.

By order of

H. W. OLIVER, JR.,
Grand Marshal,

J. B. METTZER, Chief of Staff.
H. H. BYRAM, Adjutant General.

The following staff to the Grand Marshal has been appointed:

Chief of Staff, Gen. J. B. Sweitzer; Adjutant General, Col. H. Byram. Assistant Adjutant Generals, L. T. Brown, Geo. Guthrie, C. W. Batchelor, Dr. C. Evans, J. Mc. C. Creighton, W. W. Young, Jas. R. Wilson, M. K. Moorhead, Capt. S. C. Schoyer, J. D. Converse, McKeesport, Richard Wood, F. M. Hutchison, W. L. Chalfant, John A. Musgrove, John Groff, Geo. B. Edwards, Peter Neill, Capt. G. W. Grey, Geo. Robert, P. B. Conway, S. Whitney, Col. Samuel L. Woods, Jr., Henry Fleckner, Jos. Eberle, Henry Darlington, Dr. Arnold, Lieut. Col. Wm. McCleave, Lieut. Col. Thomas C. Gray, Col. Fred. Fauth, Lieut. Col. W. R. Brown, Beverly Jones, Geo. A. Cook, J. D. Risher, J. S. Hays, Colonel Samuel McKelvy, B. C. Christy, R. H. Lewis, W. D. Hays, George W. Wilson, Alexander Speer, Jr., Wm. Robinson, Jr., W. R. Brown, Beverly Jones, Geo. A. Cook, J. D. Risher, J. S. Hays, Colonel Samuel McKelvy, B. C. Christy, R. H. Lewis, W. D. Hays, George W. Wilson, Alexander Speer, Jr., Wm. Robinson, Jr., Colonel Thomas C. Gray, Col. Fred. Fauth, Lieut. Col. George Ritchie, Major George M. Laughlin, Major W. J. Moorhead, Capt. Henry S. Denny, Col. John Nevin, Geo. A. Robinson, Christian Houn, D. F. Hartmeyer, Fred Lang, Major D. C. Phillips, Captain Wm. A. Seitz, Major W. W. Felker, James B. Oliver, W. J. Patterson, F. H. Kernan, E. C. Schenk, John Wilbert, C. W. Auschutz, Christ. Schoners, Henry W. Gerwig, Arthur Bell, Capt. Dallas Wilkins, Capt. Henry W. Patterson, Dr. Alex. Hellies, G. L. Braun, Norman M. Smith, Howard Jones, Chas. Oscar, Joseph M. Schafer, W. W. Thompson, James Stephenson, Robert C. Hazlett, Capt J. Thompson, Capt. John Dennison, Capt. Thos. L. Sloan, Robt. Paul.

The list of aids to the Division Marshals has not yet been fully reported.

AMUSEMENTS.

German Military Band.

The German Military Band last evening gave another performance in Germania Garden, and again was the garden filled, as on the night before, by a large and appreciative audience. This evening another concert will be given at the same place, with a change of programme. This will probably be the last opportunity to hear this splendid musical organization, and those who have not heard it should certainly be present to-night.

Genevieve.

At Excelsior Hall, Allegheny, on this and to-morrow evenings, a most excellent entertainment will be given by the pupils and friends of Prof. S. A. Neale. The programme consists of the beautiful opera of "Genevieve," followed by the drama of "Tempted, or the Sailor's Return." The admission has been placed low enough to insure full houses.

Friendship Park Races.

On next Wednesday, July 3d, a grand trotting race will take place in Friendship Park, free to all. To the first horse $500 will be given, to the second $300, and to the third $200—which will be sufficient inducement to secure a fine race. By reference to the advertisement it will be seen that already a number of entries have been made that indicate the trot will be well worth seeing.

The Ladies' Opportunity.

It is the duty of all to embrace an opportunity which in any respect will add to their pleasure or profit, and especially is it the duty of ladies to seize the golden opportunity offered by A. W. Erwin, 172 and 174 Federal street, who proposes a clean sweep of his mammoth stock of dress goods by September 1st. This is not a *ruse* for the purpose of getting rid of old, soiled and and unsalable remnants, but a genuine sale of new, fresh and fashionable dress goods, for the purpose of engaging in other business. Those who have been there all unite in saying that the purchaser dictates the terms and prices. Goods are marked down to less than half their value, and in many cases are sold much below the marked price. There is a large stock from which to select, amounting to $75,000 worth; but as the choice goods are likely to go early, parties desiring extra value goods at a bargain should lose no time in visiting this cheap and popular house.

Blue Flannel Suits at the Boston One Price Clothing House.

A man often overworks himself to save money for those who will live after him. A part of his extra earning would buy a life Insurance policy, fulfill his object, and allow him to lessen his labors. The UNITED STATES, of New York, is the safest Life Insurance Company. Apply at once to its Pittsburgh Agency, 66 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, for a policy, or for local agency if you desire lucrative and honorable employment. S. W.

Misses' Linen Dusters
at J. Horne & Co.'s Retail, Penn street.

For Rent.

Brick House on Fifth avenue, near Neville street, containing ten rooms, with all modern improvements. Inquire of
ws J. D. CARLISLE.

Linen and Alpaca Dusters at the Boston One Price Clothing House.

Prices Reduced

both in new work and repairing, at the new carriage works of C. West & Co., corner Duquesne Way and Evans alley, between Fourth and Fifth streets, fronting the Allegheny river.

Linen Percale Suits,

at low figures, at Horne's Retail, Penn street.

A Driving Mare for Sale.

A fine black sorrel driving mare for sale. Kind and gentle. Perfectly sound, and seven years old. Will be sold cheap for want of use. Address X, GAZETTE office.

American Writing Fluid

is manufactured by the Harriaburg Ink Company.

EDUCATIONAL.

Commencement Week at Washington and Jefferson College.

The commencement exercises at the Washington and Jefferson College, Washington, Pa., began on Sunday last at 4 P. M., in the Town Hall with the baccalaureate sermon by the President, Rev. Geo. P. Hayes, and at 8 P. M., at the same place, Rev. W. H. Jeffers, D. D., of Cleveland, Ohio, preached the sermon to the society of Religious Inquiry.

Monday evening class day exercises were given at the Town Hall, and were particularly interesting. After the different salutatories the poet of the class portrayed the excellence of his class-mates in an admirable manner. The class history, by Mr. Robert Smith, was carefully prepared. The class album, by Mr. C. M. Kuntz, was a novel, but highly interesting part of the exercises. The prophecies relating to the rules of the class were exceeding good. The presentation of class memorials came next, and was followed by a grand pull at the "pipe of peace."

Last evening the oration to the Literary Societies was delivered by Thos. M. Marshall, Esq. Mr. Marshall's address was one of his best efforts.

To-day the commencement exercises proper, will take place in Town Hall, beginning at 9:30 A. M. At 2 P. M. the usual dinner will be given to the Alumni and invited guests, and at 2 P. M. the class of '76 will plant the memorial tree, after which there will be a college reunion in the grove, with addresses from old friends of the institution.

Bishop Bowman Institute.

As announced in the GAZETTE several days ago, the commencement exercises of the Bishop Bowman Institute take place this morning at 10 o'clock in Trinity Church, on Sixth avenue. Bishop Kerfoot will preach during the services, and Rev. Leighton Coleman, D. D., will deliver the address to the graduates.

The names of the young ladies who compose the graduating class are as follows:

Miss Amy S. Hostetter, Miss Anna Blackstone, Miss Madge Irvin, Miss Kate R. Duff, Miss Clara A. Friend, Miss Mary Musgrave, Miss Sallie Goldthorpe and Miss Mary R. Johnston.

This evening the Bishop's reception will come off at the Institute building, corner of Fourth street and Penn avenue. A large and brilliant assemblage will no doubt gather both at the Commencement and the reception.

Western University.

This is commencement week at this popular educational institution, and, as usual, is attracting attention of the friends. The examination of the classes commenced Monday morning, and will continue during Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday. The Baccalaureate address will be delivered on Wednesday morning at 11 o'clock, by Chancellor Woods, and in the afternoon at 2½ o'clock, class day exercises will be held in the University Hall. On Thursday evening the commencement exercises will be held in the Third Presbyterian Church, Sixth avenue, to which, and all other exercises, the public is invited. On Friday, June 30, the examination for admissions will begin at nine o'clock A. M.

Teachers Elected.

The Board of School Directors of the Fourth ward, Allegheny, met last night and elected the following teachers for the ensuing year:

Building No. 1—John Morrow, Principal. Miss E. Davidson, Miss S. Smith, Miss E. Witherow, Miss S. C. Smith, Mrs. K. K. Miller, Miss M. A. Duncan, Miss H. S. Decker, Miss M. Thompson, Miss E. Wilcox, Miss Zilla Bunn and Miss Hennie Munn. The resignation of Miss Hettie L. Rankin was accepted.

Building No. 2—Mr. S. A. Espy, Principal. Miss A. Morton, Miss Fannie Coogher, Miss M. E. Hamilton, Miss L. M. Thompson, Miss M. McConnell, Miss Wood, Miss H. V. Smith, Miss L. D. Snodgrass, Miss K. S. Hamilton and Miss N. J. Kenaday.

Miss Alice G. Miller and Miss Jennie E. McCracken were elected additional teachers but were not assigned.

THE COURT RECORD.

A Complete Record of the Proceedings in the Courts Yesterday.

Criminal Court.

(Before Judge Collier.)

Commonwealth vs. Charles Rau and August Rau, indicted for felonious assault and battery. John Walker prosecutor. Verdict of not guilty.

Henry Freed entered a plea of guilty to an indictment for selling liquor without license.

Commonwealth vs. Jacob and John Walker, indicted for aggravated assault and battery. August Rau prosecutor. Verdict of guilty of simple assault and battery.

Commonwealth vs. August Bonner, indicted for surety of the peace. Otto Vonbernick prosecutor. Verdict of not guilty.

Franz and S. Jolinkoski, indicted for larceny.

Commonwealth vs. Emma and Amelia Wester, indicted for the larceny of a lot of hay. John Neely prosecutor. The defendants were little girls aged respectively, 12 and 13 years, and it was proved that they carried about a ton of hay away from prosecutor's barn. Verdict of not guilty.

Lizzie and Maggie Rosbury were placed on trial on an indictment for larceny. Mary McKay prosecutrix. The prosecutrix testified that defendants had taken $3.52 out of her dress pocket. The jury returned a verdict of guilty.

Commonwealth vs. Magdaline Smith, indicted for larceny by bailee of a mirror, chairs, tables and other furniture, the property of Owen Corcoran. Verdict of not guilty.

Commonwealth vs. Mary White, indicted for keeping a bawdy house in the rear of 130 Third avenue. Jury out.

The next case taken up was that of the Commonwealth vs. Jennie Jackson, indicted for keeping a bawdy house at the corner of Webster and Logan streets. On trial.

Trial List for To-day.

Commonwealth vs.	
James Parshall et al,	J. T. Bailey,
Joseph Dieterie,	J. H. Frazier,
Lizzie Koxburg,	Jennie Scott,
Mary White,	Henry Disque,
Peter Davis (2),	H. C. Cummiotti,
H. B. Aldrich,	T. J. Murphy,
John Simpson,	Robt. Hague,
Ellen Barrington,	James J. Fox.

Court Brevities.

GEO. WEIDLEY, of Erie, Pa., yesterday filed in the United States District Court a voluntary petition for the adjudication of himself in bankruptcy. Referred to Register Woodruff.

THE June term of the U. S. Court at Williamsport, closed yesterday. Clerk McCandlass and his assistant, Lindsay, returned home yesterday, and Marshal Hall arrived last night with the persons sentenced to the Penitentiary.

ISAAC COLDEN was brought into Court on an attachment yesterday. He had been subpœnsed as a witness, and attended Court two days, when he remarked that he would not stay any longer, and if they wanted him they might send for him. It so happened that they did want him, and sent an officer with an attachment for him, and when he was brought into Court Judge Collier directed him to pay a fine of five dollars and the costs of the attachment.

MARY A. O'BRIEN instituted an action for damages in Common Pleas No. 2, yesterday, against Dr. W. C. Reiter and constable Thomas Murphy. The plaintiff had a millinery establishment on the ground floor of an establishment on Diamond street and alleges that the defendants on the first day of April last took forcible and unlawful possession of it, retained the same until the 14th of April, and advertised the goods at public sale. The plaintiff claims damages in the sum of $2,500.

Be Wise To-day,

And go to the corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street, to the Clothing Emporium of Messrs. Eisner & Phillips, who are extensive manufacturers of A No. 1 suits, and guarantee satisfaction in fit. Among their cutters and fitters are the best in the two cities, and with a large and fashionable assortment of suitings selected especially for this locality, they are at all times prepared to furnish just what is desired. Their Ready Made Suits are gotten up with so much nicety and care that they are the equal in fit and neatness to a Suit to measure.

White and Fancy Vests, at the Boston One Price Clothing House.

Flags. Flags. Flags.

The cheapest and best in the city, at
L. T. YODER'S
No. 51 Smithfield St., near 4th ave.

Linen and Percale Overskirts

and jackets, from $6 up, at Horne's, 197 and 199 Penn avenue.

Blue Flannel Suits, at the Boston One-Price Clothing House.

American Writing Ink

is used by schools, and is offered cheaper than any other reliable ink in the market.
A. H. BAUMAN,
106 Fourth avenue, General Agent.

Linen and Alpaca Dusters at the Boston One Price Clothing House.

Linen and Alpaca Dusters at the Boston One Price Clothing House.

$300 Per Year

will rent a house containing eight rooms and halfacre of ground, covered with fruit areet, on Neville street, near Fifth avenue
ws J. D. CARLISLE.

Fourth of July.

Flags of all nations, Lanterns and decorating goods, in great variety at
L. T. YODER'S.
No. 51 Smithfield St.

Blue Flannel Suits, at the Boston One Price Clothing House.

Misses' Linen Dusters
At J. Horne & Co.'s Retail, Penn street.

White and Fancy Vests, at the Boston One Price Clothing House.

Linen and Percale Overskirts

And jackets from $4 up, at Horne's, 197 and 199 Penn avenue.

Clothing of all descriptions at the Boston One Price Clothing House.

BREVITIES.

Pargraphic Pencilings of Passing Events.

....Yesterday was not so warm as the day before.

....The game of base ball is ruining many young men.

....The Allegheny Police and Fire Committees will meet on Saturday evening.

....The Fire Commission meets to-night to make arrangements for the display on the Fourth.

....Mr. Daniel Wenke, one of the newly elected Assistant Assessors, yesterday took the oath of office.

....Notwithstanding property in this city is valued at less than last year, taxes are a good deal higher.

....The turnout to-morrow evening by the Allegheny people at the ratification meeting will be large.

....A man, name unknown, was killed on the Fort Wayne railroad, near Economy, yesterday morning by a train.

....Lawrence Bender, charged before Alderman Kreuter with perjury, was committed for trial in default of bail.

....The Washington and Bayard public schools will hold a picnic at Robinson's grove, Eighteenth ward, to-morrow.

....The car robbers were yesterday admitted to bail by the Mayor. Three of them were held in $1,000 each, and the two others in $500 each.

....There are now undergoing examination for admission to the High School for next year 368 applicants, the majority of whom are girls.

....The teamsters of the South Side held a meeting at Knukle Hall last night to complete arrangements for participating in the Centennial celebration.

....John Staub, an employee at the Southside Planing Mill, had the fingers of his left hand amputated yesterday. They were caught by the circuler saw.

....The county will not compromise with the Nation Trust Company people on the basis offered, or it is thought any other basis, as the county's claim is amply secured.

....Mr. William Backstoce, proprietor of the Lebanon Nursery, fell and fractured the cap of one of his knees yesterday. He sustained a similar injury about four months since.

....The Republicans of the Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth wards, South Side, will meet this evening at the school house for the purpose of organizing a Hayes and Wheeler campaign club.

....At a meeting of the Order of United American Mechanics, held in Zeno Hall, to make arrangements for the coming Fourth of July celebration, it was resolved that all councils in this vicinity turn out in full regalia.

....Sophia Glover, a little girl nine years of age, while engaged in sprinkling some plants in the second story window of her father's home, on Bingham street, fell to the sidewalk below, receiving severe but not serious injuries.

....J. A. Dunvall was committed to jail yesterday by Alderman Kreuser, in default of bail, to answer a hearing on a charge of forgery on oath of W. H. Loehncheim, who alleges that the accused forged his name to a judgment note for $38.

....Anton Schamberg, an employe at Mellor & Hosne's music store, on Fifth avenue, fell from a third story window of the building yesterday afternoon and was severely injured. An awning upon which he struck first broke the fall and saved his life.

....A gentleman who owns some houses in the Seventh ward, yesterday called upon Mayor Liggett and presented a written message to Councils. He said that while he only receives $30 per month each rent for his houses his taxes amount to $60 per month.

....An old man named Barr fell last evening down a flight of stone steps leading into a basement on Smithfield street, just above Fifth avenue, and received a very severe cut on the back of his head. Jerry Murphy was around, and sewed up the wound.

....The carpenters and joiners of the two cities held a meeting last night at Emerald Hall, Vice President J. C. Mahaffey in the chair, and Thos. Flannegan Secretary. A constitution was adopted, after which they adjourned to meet at the same place July 5th at 7½ o'clock.

....The Second Presbyterian church has been closed for repairs and will remain so for several weeks. Meanwhile the congregation has accepted invitations to worship with the First and Third churches. This arrangement also will be taken advantage of by Dr. Howard for a much-needed vacation.

....Unless the $120,000 due private creditors of the Nation Trust Company is paid by Saturday, judgment will be entered against the stockholders. In that event the city's last compromise will be of no avail, and action will be taken the same as if the joint resolution had not passed.

....At a special meeting of the School Board of Mt. Washington district held on Monday evening the following teachers were elected: Principal, R. M. Cargo; Miss Mary Jones, Miss Kate Kirkpatrick, Miss Lizzie Carnay, Miss Moffatt, Miss Sterling, Miss Croner, Miss Tutell, Misses Shields.

....Shortly before two o'clock yesterday morning Officer Geary saw a negro walking along Fulton street, Allegheny, with a hatchet in his arm. The officer called to him to stop, but the negro dropped the hatchet and ran. Yesterday it was learned that the hatchet had been stolen from the stable of Wm. Waite, on Washington avenue.

....Peter Miller is alleged to have taken up a cross from the South Side Cemetery and sold it to a man in Allegheny, who planted it at the head of a grave in the Troy Hill Cemetery. John Behr claims that the cross was his, and has made information against Peter for larceny. Alderman Hoerr will hear the case Saturday morning.

....Coroner McCallin yesterday morning held an inquest on the body of Donald Campbell, who was accidentally drowned in the Ohio river, at the foot of Main street, Temperanceville, Monday night. The jury found that it was a case of accidental drowning. The man who were arrested on suspicion of having thrown Campbell in the water were released.

....Numerous letters signed by our businessmen and good Republicans who always vote the ticket, and subscribe liberally for the Republican party were sent yesterday to Washington remonstrating against the dark and dirty way Attorney Reed was removed. Mr. Reed and his hosts of friends don't propose that he shall be treated in any other way than courteous, and if he has to step down and out they propose that the general public shall know the whys and wherefores. There is blood on the moon sure, and it might be well to go slow.

....At noon yesterday, while a lot of children were playing in the German school at the corner of Madison avenue and Avery street, Allegheny, one of the little girls was pushed by another child and fell all the way down a flight of stairs. She was picked up in an insensible condition and removed to her home near by, and medical aid summoned. Her injuries, although severe, are not thought to be of a serious nature.

....Several entries have already been made for the Fourth of July regatta. The Blackmore club enters a single scull, double scull and four-oared crew—thus taking in all the races. The Allegheny Barge club enters a single-scull and four-oared, and the Columbia a single and double-scull. The Clipper will probably enter a single and double. All the local clubs with the exception of the Howard, which has a regatta of its own in the afternoon on the Hulton course, are expected to be represented in the regatta. Two crews from McKeesport have also signified their intention to take part.

....An old man of huge proportions who has a diploma from Yale College, a certificate of admission to practice at the Supreme Court of New York, and who gives his name as Hezekiah Gold Rogers, desires to lecture on Geology, and is about with a paper for Akron signers.—*From Akron Beacon.* The old gentleman above referred to was once, if we mistake not, a member of the Pittsburgh Bar, and was at one time Consular *Charge de Affairs* at Genoa. We have heard of his habit of lecturing in the eastern part of the State, whether to an audience or to bare walls, if the number of subscribers was many or few. He was a gentleman of noble presence and of culture, and much refinement when a resident of this city.

Pyrotechnics.

at L. T. YODER'S,
No. 51 Smithfield St., near 4th ave.

American Chemical Writing Fluid.

Large discount to the trade.
A. H. BAUMAN,
General Agent, wholesale and retail, No. 106 Fourth avenue.

Clothing of all descriptions at the Boston One Price Clothing House.

Linen Percale Suits.

At low figures, at Horne's Retail Penn street.

1776. Wake Up! Wake Up!! 1876.

Celebrate the Centennial year by explosion of fire works. The cheapest in the city at L. T. YODER'S,
No. 51 Smithfield St. Between 4th and 3rd avenues.

American Writing Fluid

has no superior in the world,

HOMŒOPATHIC.

Medicines and Publications.

The only place to get reliable and pure Homœopathic Preparations is at George W Backofen's, No. 161 Smithfield street, above Sixth avenue.

Clothing of all descriptions at the Boston One Price Clothing House.

Linen and Debege Traveling Dusters

At lowest prices, at J. Horne & Co.'s Retail.

Linen and Debege Traveling Dusters

at lowest prices, at J. Horne & Co.'s Retail.

Support Home Industry

by using American writing fluid.

Linen and Alpaca Dusters at the Boston One Price Clothing House.

ST. LOUIS CONVENTION.

(Continued from First Page.)

solid foundation until you clear out the rubbish and the debris, among which I count the resumption act for 1879, a delusion and a snare! Its repeal may not be a panacea, but it may lead us in the future to a better and more truthful fiscal policy. So much for that. These Republicans have conducted their fiscal policy and their patriotism a good deal as that banker did, I think down in Arkansas. A report was made upon his bank. Somebody said "Why find fault with such a good, pious banker, and has he not done well? Think of him. True it is that his accounts were all bad, they were not well kept. He was largely in default, and, oh! how he loved the stars and stripes of his country." (Loud laughter and applause.)

But, my fellow-citizens, we are to enter on a campaign. We are entering on a campaign. We ought to honor the Centennial year. It is not on these mere fiscal or temporary questions that we are to win this contest. Altogether we have fundamental principles of Government, as old as the Revolution, which have marked parties from the beginning. The idea of

Home Rule,

self government, express and granted power, has stood by them. (Loud and long continued applause.) Now, my fellow-citizens, when I asked that question of you I intended to answer it myself. (Great laughter.) I know the distinguished statesman of New York as a reformer in his State, and know him well. (Loud applause.) I know the objections that are made, and well taken by my friend from Indiana, Mr. Voorhees (loud applause), but in this fact that New York has had this great honor conferred upon her. But I will not remark on that. (Cries of "Hancock.") I know the gallant General Hancock, who has always been true to the great seminal Democratic doctrine, that of placing the civil above the military power. (Loud applause.) I have known long and served in the National councils with Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana. (Loud applause.) No man could bear our banner with a whiter or a purer record. (Great applause, continued for several seconds, followed by a single shout.) I was about to say before the chanticleer gave forth that clarion sound—(Laughter.) I was about to say that I knew

The Great Unknown.

(Laughter.) But I do intend to tell you who he is at this time. (Renewed laughter.) Wait, and in a few days we will let you know. But one thing I will tell you. Whoever he may be, wherever he may come from, East or West, one thing must be said of him in response to the great question of the great Psalmist of Israel, who shall stand in the holy place? Who shall stand as our great Chief Executive in this great centennial year? (Cries of "Tilden," "Hancock," "Hendricks," &c., followed by a solo of "Uncle Sam.") Gentlemen, you will just make no my speech. I will yield to him. I was about to say with an earnestness that the people this year demand above all other things a response to that question of the great Psalmist, for when he spoke of it he had in view the priest who would stand between the sins of the people and their God, would represent the majesty, the greatness, the glory of that ancient priesthood. Who shall stand to offer the sacrifice? (Cries of "Tilden," "Hancock.") Well, my fellow citizens, I will give you the answer in the language of Scripture. (Laughter and a voice "in the language of Democracy, it is Tilden.") The answer of the Democracy to this, and it is my man for President. "He that hath a pure heart and clean hands." (Cries of "Tilden," "Hancock," &c.) Now one word more (Laughter.) I am done. We have such men, and such men are not scarce in the Democratic party, whatever there may be in the other, if we have the man to fill such qualifications we should name him in the Convention. (Cries of "Tilden," "Hancock," "Hendricks," &c.) I want to tell you one thing, and I shall not detain you but for one more sentence. It is not for this meeting all together to name a man. Whatever you may say, it is not for me individually or otherwise to name a man, for I am in a minority, I am told in my delegation. It is for the good and lawful heart, the old motherly gumption of the Convention, to be in no haste to name him, for we have no ordinary name to contend with as against Hayes and Wheeler (a voice "that's what's the matter") none of your impulses, nor or of your passions, nor of your sectional hates or asperities, no party (cries "no sectional shibboleth") stands by the whole country, and then when the Fourth of July shall dawn in a few days, we can see the old temple of liberty, faith architrave column and dome, all redowned with the good old Democratic Government. (Prolonged applause.)

The meeting then dispersed.

The speeches of Messrs. Voorhees and Cox were the impressive features of the demonstration made by the anti-Tilden men to impress the Convention. It was shrewdly suspected by the Democratic managers that reception of the Indiana orator was enthusiastic and highly flattering. The applause of the lookers-on as well as friendly delegates was so hearty as to carry away the Tilden men from their feet, and make the vain efforts of the Democratic party heretofore to elect New York candidates, followed by an appeal for fair recognition of the West, was so adroitly laid as to cause many delegates to waver in their support of Tilden. A touching reference to his devotion to the South in the past caused a sensation among the delegates from that section. The effect of Voorhees' vehement oratory was so marked that the anti-Tilden men thought it useless to venture further. There were loud calls for Ewing and then for Cox. The latter was escorted to the stage, and in a few minutes he succeeded in largely unfolding what Voorhees had left unsaid. The applause that followed sufficiently to interrupt him and turn his own question to the advantage of Tilden, but upon the whole there was an impression made in favor of a compromise candidate.

A Popular Chairman.

The success of Mr. Henry Watterson, temporary chairman, as presiding officer, was so marked and satisfactory to the Convention and members of the press that there was a generally expressed wish for him to be continued as permanent chairman. The Pennsylvania and Indiana delegations were particularly conspicuous in this movement. Mr. Watterson, upon being advised, declined the honor, and Mr. McClernand was chosen.

The Vice Presidency.

Some of the Ohio delegation were calculating on the nomination of Henry B. Payne for Vice President in case Tilden is nominated. This promise has been made by the New York delegation.

Committee on Resolutions.

Among the members of the Committee were Malcom Hay, from Pennsylvania, Gen. Thomas Ewing, from Ohio, John